

of Staff; without amendment (Rept. No. 1666). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 532. Resolution to direct the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct an investigation of the Wage Stabilization Board; with amendment (Rept. No. 1667). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 520. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of offensive and undesirable books and radio and television programs; without amendment (Rept. No. 1668). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 591. Resolution for consideration of S. 1203, an act to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1669). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 545. Resolution to amend the rules of the House of Representatives, so as to provide that no general appropriation bill shall be considered in the House until committee hearings and reports on such bill have been available for at least 7 calendar days; with amendment (Rept. No. 1670). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 5998. A bill to amend the excise tax on photographic apparatus; without amendment (Rept. No. 1671). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 7289. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BAKEWELL:

H. R. 7290. A bill to create a National Cemetery Commission for the consolidation of national cemetery activities within one civilian commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 7291. A bill to provide that lands reserved to the Territory of Alaska for educational purposes may be leased for periods not in excess of 25 years; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CROSSER:

H. R. 7292. A bill to provide for the payment of lump-sum death benefits to the survivors of certain employees of those contracting with the United States during World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7293. A bill to extend detention benefits under the War Claims Act of 1948 to employees of contractors with the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McMULLEN:

H. R. 7294. A bill to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, so as to include certain floricultural products in the commodities to which the act applies; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 7295. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act, with respect to the form, venue, and jurisdiction of proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SADLAK:

H. R. 7296. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, with respect to credit for past service;

to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. R. 7297. A bill to prevent Federal dam and reservoir projects from interfering with sustained-yield timber operations; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi:

H. R. 7298. A bill to authorize the consolidation of the area of Vicksburg National Military Park, in the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relating to their assembly resolution No. 74, relative to requesting approval of H. R. 5219, a bill to provide for the development of a deep waterway on Lake Champlain; to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKEWELL:

H. R. 7299. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lum Shee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 7300. A bill for the relief of Hans R. Zimmer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'EWARD:

H. R. 7301. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Viola Delaney; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 7302. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to certain allottees on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 7303. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to certain allottees on the Crow Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 7304. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to William Jennings; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. R. 7305. A bill to authorize the sale of certain land in Utah to the Bench Lake Irrigation Co., of Hurricane, Utah; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 7306. A bill for the relief of Alfred J. Stahl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 7307. A bill for the relief of Sotirios Tselepis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 7308. A bill for the relief of Michael Clive Ossorio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 7309. A bill for the relief of Armand Edward Blackmar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7310. A bill for the relief of Eno Picou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 7311. A bill for the relief of Francisca de Guia and Beatriz B. Palmares; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 7312. A bill for the relief of Kim Young Soo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 206. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

658. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers. Over 1,000 people were present at the annual meeting on March 11, 1952, to go on record opposing universal military service as being un-American and against the best interests of our country and ask our Wisconsin Congressmen and Senators to vigorously oppose legislation that would make universal military service the law of the land; to the Committee on Armed Services.

659. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the president, National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Detroit, Mich., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a resolution adopted at the national congress of petroleum retailers session held in Chicago, Ill., August 21 through 25, 1951, urging amendments to our Federal antitrust laws for the purpose of strengthening them and implementing their enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1952

(Legislative day of Monday, March 24, 1952)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, Thou hast made all the highways of our hearts to lead to Thy face; Thou hast so formed our being that its deeper cravings are satisfied only in Thee. Help us this noontide to turn our faces in Thy shining, O Thou sun of our help and strength.

We confess that in the conceit of our own self-sufficiency too often we have turned, with our burning thirsts, to the broken cisterns of worldly wisdom and of our own sophisticated cleverness. May those who here serve the public weal be wise interpreters of Thy eternal law, the brave spokesmen of Thy will and of Thy truth which sets men free. And, above all, teach us the vanity and futility of any quest for salvation which leaves ourselves unchanged. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 28, 1952, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the

President had approved and signed the following acts:

On March 28, 1952:

- S. 183. An act for the relief of Elfriede Ehrhardt Otto;
- S. 465. An act for the relief of Oswald A. Drica-Minieris;
- S. 560. An act for the relief of Dr. Louis S. K. Yuan;
- S. 589. An act for the relief of Sister Edeltrudis Saller;
- S. 606. An act for the relief of Fede Vita Guzzardi;
- S. 828. An act for the relief of Berta Gomes Leite;
- S. 914. An act for the relief of Masako Miyazaki;
- S. 1255. An act for the relief of Leopold Kahn, Jr.;
- S. 1541. An act for the relief of Dr. Francis S. N. Kwok;
- S. 1620. An act for the relief of Tory Lee Eakin;
- S. 1782. An act for the relief of Mrs. Despina Hodos;
- S. 1925. An act for the relief of Gregory Joseph Coles; and
- S. 2697. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

On March 31, 1952:

- S. 1938. An act granting the consent of Congress to a supplemental compact or agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey concerning the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 69) authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to arrange for the inauguration of the President-elect of the United States on January 20, 1953.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2408) to amend the act authorizing the negotiation and ratification of certain contracts with certain Indians of the Sioux Tribe in order to extend the time for negotiation and approval of such contracts, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7216) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, Mr. CLEMENTS was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate today because of official business.

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, Mr. HENNINGS and Mr. KILGORE were excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate today and tomorrow because of official business.

On request of Mr. BRIDGES, and by unanimous consent, Mr. KEM was ex-

cused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate Monday through Friday of this week.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to transact routine business without debate, and without the time being counted against either side under the unanimous-consent agreement. But prior to that, I suggest that the junior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] be recognized, and that any other Senator who desires to speak upon the subject she will discuss may do so without the time being counted under the unanimous-consent agreement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In other words, the Senator suggests that the charging of time under the unanimous-consent agreement begin after the transaction of routine business, and any addresses upon the subject which will be discussed by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, before the Senator from Maine starts her remarks, I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be vacated, and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR WALLACE H. WHITE, OF MAINE

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, the most gentle and best beloved man to serve in the United States Senate in the memory of most of us here has just passed on to perpetual peace and rest. Wallace H. White, Jr., in the quiet of sleep, passed on to his Maker early this morning.

I know the sorrow that his death brings to the United States Senate, in which he served so well and long. The kindness and the patience he displayed as both majority leader and minority leader in the Senate will long be remembered and deeply appreciated.

It has been with humility in the recognition of his true greatness that I have followed him into the Senate. He was my predecessor, and I know that I can never fill the great role he played in this legislative body.

Wallace H. White, Jr., not only by temperament, but also by training, experience, and ability, was the personification of the very best that is in Congress. Thirty-nine years after his birth

in Lewiston, Maine, on August 6, 1877, Wallace White came to the House of Representatives.

There he served with distinction for seven terms until 1931, when he moved up to the United States Senate. His long public service was climaxed in 1947 when he became the majority leader of the Senate in the Eightieth Congress. With the quiet grace that was so characteristic of him, Wallace White retired from public life at the end of the Eightieth Congress.

His illustrious service in the Halls of Congress was no accident. He trained well and hard for it. After graduating from Bowdoin College in 1899, he came to Washington to study law. To finance his way through law school, he worked as assistant clerk to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, a committee which he was to head years later as its chairman.

He once served as secretary to the President of the Senate, and also as private secretary for his grandfather, Senator William P. Frye, once President pro tempore of the Senate.

Wallace H. White, Jr., could truly be characterized by service, training, and background as Mr. Senate.

I have spoken of the grief the death of Wallace H. White, Jr., brings to the Senate, to the people of Maine, of whom he was so proud, and who were so proud of him as their Maine Senator, and to the people of the Nation.

I speak now of the grief his death brings me. I knew Wallace White for many, many years. My first venture into politics was when I campaigned for him when he first ran for, and was elected to, the United States Senate. He gave me courage, wisdom, and fatherly advice when I was in the House of Representatives. He was my illustrious predecessor, whose place in the hearts of the Members of the Senate and in the hearts of the people of Maine I can never even begin to approach.

My colleague, the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], who is unavoidably absent, joins me in paying respect to the memory of Wallace H. White, Jr., and in expressing personal grief. I should like to read a statement prepared by my colleague:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BREWSTER

Over 30 years Wallace White served the State of Maine. His first love always continued for the woods, the lakes, and seacoast of Maine.

The Rangeley region and Boothbay Harbor were as much his home as Lewiston and Auburn.

His Maine accent and down-east common sense never deserted him in all the years he served Maine so faithfully in Washington.

His voice was always heard with profound respect on the rare occasions when he chose to speak. All his colleagues knew he spoke from deep conviction and from a comprehensive knowledge born of long study in his chosen fields.

As a long-term member and ultimately chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the Senate and also as a member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House, Senator White left a deep impress on the transportation and communication life of America.

The American merchant marine and all it represents to the commerce and industry of Maine and America owes a great debt to the always indefatigable labors of this always humble man from Maine.

The amazing development of radio in the last quarter of a century in America is due in no small measure to the wise provisions of legislation formulated and sponsored by Senator White.

His preeminence in both these fields was universally and uniquely recognized by his selection to head American delegations at international conferences even when he was in the minority—an almost unprecedented tribute not only to his knowledge, but also to his utter objectivity where the interests of his country were concerned.

On the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, Wallace White was one of the four Republican Members of the Senate chosen to represent the minority on the special committee of eight Senators to formulate the American viewpoint on the United Nations. This was one of the last great labors of his life and showed the continuing confidence of his colleagues in his rare wisdom and insight and understanding of international affairs.

A great public servant has passed. The words and works of Senator White remain as a beacon light and an inspiration for those who carry on his great heritage.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be kept open for further expressions by the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and for further expressions of respect for Wallace H. White, Jr.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague [Mr. BREWSTER] I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 298) was read, and, there being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider it, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. Wallace H. White, Jr., formerly a Senator from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the family of the deceased, together with a transcript of remarks made in the Senate in connection therewith.

Resolved, That at the conclusion of its business today, the Senate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, take a recess.

Mr. BRIDGES. Before the resolution is agreed to, I should like to say a few words about former Senator White.

Mr. President, early today death came to Wallace Humphrey White, Jr., a former Member of this distinguished body. He voluntarily retired from office in 1949 to a life of peace in his last few years, a peace he so richly deserved after almost a lifetime of public service.

In his youth he was a clerk to one of the committees of the United States Senate, and later served as secretary to the President pro tempore of this body. Wallace White was elected as a Representative from Maine to seven sessions of Congress from 1917 to 1931. He then was elected as a Senator from Maine, taking his oath of office in 1931, just 50 years after his distinguished grand-

father, William Pierce Frye, had become a Senator.

Senator White continued through 18 eventful years of the Nation's history to serve Maine and the United States, retiring after he had served as minority leader in the Seventy-ninth Congress and as majority leader in the Eightieth Congress.

To list his career in the Houses of Congress could not tell the full story of our former colleague. A friendly man, Senator White was the first contact with the new careers which many of the Members of this body can recall. It is my personal recollection that he, as my neighbor from Maine and as a colleague in the Senate, went out of his way to make easy for me many of the obstacles which faced each of us as we came to Washington for the first time as a United States Senator.

He was a recognized world authority in the field of radio communications and had been named by President Coolidge and President Roosevelt and several Secretaries of State to represent this country at international conference on electrical communications. His fights for legislative action concerning this field will long be remembered by many of us.

But this specialty was not his only concern. Senator White was one of those rare men who fought for the truth and right in order to find that which was the best for the Nation he loved and the people of Maine he represented.

When he retired as a public servant, the United States Senate, in which he had achieved a position of stature, the Nation and his constituents suffered a real loss, one which is now made final by his death.

Mr. President, I join with the distinguished junior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] and her colleague the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] in support of the resolution which is presently before the Senate.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I, too, am stunned by the news of the passing of Wallace White. I am proud to be one of those who knew him intimately. There never was a more kindly gentleman to serve in the United States Senate than Wallace White. He was always willing to confer with his colleagues and to give advice to the younger Members of the Senate no matter on which side of the aisle they sat.

As has been said, he was an expert on the subject of communications. He co-authored with me legislation which provided for the merger of the domestic communication companies. It was a pleasure to work with Wallace White. His advice and counsel were always valuable.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife and his family.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I, too, join with the Senators who have spoken on this occasion in honor of the memory of a grand American and a wonderful citizen, a gentleman and a Christian.

When I came to the Senate I soon grew to be very fond of Wallace White. I got to know him very well. All the things which have been said of him could be multiplied many times. He was a con-

siderate gentleman, a kindly gentleman, a soft-spoken gentleman. There was about him nothing that was nasty or foul or low. His life was clean, constructive, and friendly. As I said, he was a Christian gentleman. I discussed with him at times the principles that underlie our religion.

Wallace White has gone on the journey that all of us must take some day, and I am satisfied that he will carry on as gallantly in the next plane as he carried on here. With a smile he fearlessly approached all problems, and without any hate in his being he went forward to do his appointed tasks. That was Wallace White.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I had not heard of the sudden death of former Senator Wallace White before I came on the floor a few moments ago. I would not be true to one of the finest friendships I have ever enjoyed if I did not in effect lay the poor flowers of my tribute and affection alongside those which have already been placed here in his memory.

Wallace White was one of the finest and sweetest characters I have ever known. He was soft-spoken, but his patriotism and devotion to principles were of temper steel. He would have been utterly incapable of compromising any conviction he held or any principle to which he was devoted. He was truly a Senator of the old school, one of those stalwarts who hewed to the line as he saw the line, let the consequences be what they may.

Wallace White was as gentle as a woman, but where principle was involved he was as brave as a lion.

I shall ever cherish as one of the priceless memories of my service here my personal friendship with him. I hold also as a proud possession my acquaintance with him and the inspiration that his courage and his forthrightness have been to me.

I wish to repeat a few lines from the Bard of Avon that I had the privilege of saying on this floor when Wallace White was here in life:

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I wish to join in the fitting tributes which have been paid to the late Senator from Maine, Wallace White.

Whatever might be said of him could not exaggerate the splendid qualities he possessed. His influence on the members of the Committee on Interstate Commerce cannot be adequately described. He ruled with a gentle hand, and yet he ruled well.

On January 29, when we learned that he was confined to his bed, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce wrote a letter to the Honorable Wallace H. White, Jr. This is what we said:

DEAR WALLACE: During the first meeting of the Commerce Committee earlier this week, after we had finished our chores for the day, we reminisced about our yesterdays. Naturally, we talked about Wallace White, who is such a great favorite of every member of the Commerce Committee. With great respect, love, and humility, we chatted about the

Senator who had served on the committee longest and whose service simultaneously as chairman of our committee and majority leader of the Senate was history repeating itself in a most unusual way, since his illustrious grandfather had also served in the two capacities simultaneously.

With warm affection we recalled the quiet modesty, unfailing courtesy, inexhaustive patience, and genuine regard for the problems of his colleagues, regardless of party; his wide knowledge, long experience, and the thorough competence of our beloved former chairman, who guided us with such a firm and friendly hand in our committee tasks.

Yes, we talked about Wallace White, the man, whose friendliness, charm, courtesy, and painstaking consideration in all things marked him as a true gentleman and a noble American patriot and one who had sacrificed opportunity for personal gain to serve the people.

We want you and your family to know these things, Wallace. We all join in this letter with our warmest and sincerest greetings and best wishes to you and yours,

Faithfully,

EDWIN C. JOHNSON, Chairman, ERNEST McFARLAND, WARREN MAGNUSON, BRIEN McMAHON, HERBERT O'CONOR, LYNDON JOHNSON, LESTER HUNT, CHARLES TOBEY, OWEN BREWSTER, HOMER CAPEHART, JOHN BRICKER, JOHN WILLIAMS, JAMES KEM.

We received from Mrs. White a lovely note. I know my colleagues realize how much this gracious lady appreciated the letter we had sent, and she expressed so beautifully her appreciation. She told of the emotions of Wallace White when he found that we had sent the letter. He was that sort of a person. He appreciated deeply any small thing that might be done. He never thought of consideration for himself in anything. When anyone showed consideration for him, it touched him deeply. That goes to show the character of this great American.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I came into the Chamber late, but I am glad to hear these tributes to our beloved friend who now has gone on, Wallace White.

I knew him for a great many years, and I count his personal friendship a great asset during my life.

It was my custom for many years to sit with him at a private table in the Senate restaurant. The conversations we had there were always an inspiration to me. We talked often about the deeper things of life.

I remember in particular one conversation I had with him. Wallace said, "I have always been especially touched by a passage from Bryant's Ode to a Waterfowl," and he quoted it:

He who, from zone to zone,

Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,

In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright.

That was Wallace White's faith to the end. God bless his memory.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, just this morning I heard the sad news that was so distressing to all of us. I wish to add my brief word of tribute to one of the first men who befriended me when I was a freshman in the Senate, back in the fall of 1944. I had

hardly been elected to take the place of the late, lamented Warren Barbour before I first heard from Wallace White, who then was our minority leader, in instructing me in some of the details regarding our operations and responsibilities here.

I arrived in Washington in December, and Wallace was one of the first to come to see me and to tell me how much he welcomed me as an addition to the group he was representing.

I shall not forget that time after time he would relate to me various incidents in his own experience, thus helping to relate my work to that with which he had become so familiar during many years of service in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

So I wish to add to the tributes which have been paid to him my own word of tribute, to express my deep affection for one of the dearest friends I have had since I have been in the Senate, and to convey to Mrs. White and to his family the deepest sympathies of my wife and myself at his sad passing.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, to what has been said about the late Senator Wallace White, I can bring a new slant to the testimony given of him: I came to the Senate just a few months before he retired. He was then actually floor leader for the Republican Members, who then had a majority in the Senate, although he was not able to be active in the discharge of those duties, I felt his influence on the floor and I realized his deep knowledge of legislative matters.

His was not what would ordinarily be called a forceful personality. He did not have a commanding voice or the other qualities which frequently are associated with influence and leadership. So I looked especially to see what was the source of his power.

It was not long before I discovered that it was based on the profound respect and the utmost confidence and esteem held for Senator White by every Member of this body. I have never seen a finer tribute to one man from others than the one given here one day soon before Wallace White's voluntary retirement, when the Senate rose and cheered as one man in tribute to him and his outstanding character.

To me he represented Americanism and he represented service in the United States Senate in the very loftiest phases and in the Senate's very finest tradition. This body and this country have profited much by this great man's unselfish service.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues in tribute to the late Senator White. When I first came to the Senate he visited me, as he also visited the distinguished senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. The advice and information which he gave me have been helpful to me every day I have been in the Senate. He was unassuming, yet positive, in his positions. His long service in the House and Senate in official capacities gave him an amount of information possessed by but few men.

I recall that in speaking to several freshmen Senators he stated that when he was secretary to his distinguished grandfather, who was a member of this body, if his grandfather received a total of ten or twelve letters a day he would complain because it was interfering with the performance of his legislative duties. He went on to describe how greatly the functions of the United States Senate has expanded during his 50 years in various capacities with the Congress. But he impressed upon all of us the fact that we must assume those added duties without bitterness, because it only evidenced the expansion of America. Wallace White was a fine friend, a great American and a profound Christian gentleman.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I was very much grieved to learn of the death of Senator Wallace White. I first knew him when I was in the Press Gallery and he was a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maine. I served with him in the Senate from 1937 until he retired from public life.

Senator White made a very distinguished record as a public servant. He was a most active member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, and the work he did in the field of communications will stand throughout history as a very fine monument to his intellectual powers and to his sense of dedication to public duty.

Beyond that, Senator White was a man of very warm heart. He was a loyal friend, and a high-minded public servant. He was my intimate friend and close companion for many years in the Senate.

I mourn his passing, and I extend my deepest sympathy to his family.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair dislikes often to take advantage of his position on the rostrum to make remarks on any subject, but he is sure the Senate will not begrudge him a word or two of tribute to one of his greatest friends.

I was grieved this morning before breakfast to receive a message from Mrs. White announcing Wallace's death. I appreciated her message as a recognition of the affectionate relationship which existed between him and me and between our families.

I served in the House of Representatives with him for 10 years, and served with him in the Senate from 1931 until he voluntarily retired. We sat opposite each other on these two front seats on two different sides of the aisle, during a very crucial period in the history of the country. I so profoundly appreciated his qualities, not only as a friend and a man but as a statesman, that I shall always cherish the cooperation which he exhibited on every occasion, which made my task easier as the majority leader of the Senate.

The exaltation of his spirit above petty things was something to inspire all his colleagues and all his friends, and, no doubt, inspired the people of Maine to honor him for so long a period and until he himself desired to retire.

In considering his life and his character and his public service, I can think of

only one poetic selection which seems to me to fit:

As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds
are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the junior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] for herself and the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE RELATING TO UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 410)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State on the operations of the Department of State under section 2 of Public Law 584, Seventy-ninth Congress, as required by that law.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 31, 1952.

(Enclosure: Report from the Secretary of State concerning Public Law 584.)

REPORT OF GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the President and National Executive Director, Girl Scouts of the United States of America, New York, N. Y., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Girl Scouts for the calendar year 1951, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

PETITION

Mr. EASTLAND presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 3

Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to amend the Dependency Allotment Act of 1950 to permit dependents of members of the Armed Forces to qualify for class Q allotments in hardship cases

Whereas the provisions of the Dependency Allotment Act of 1950, it is felt, are not realistic in preventing the allowance of class Q allotments to dependents of service men and women in the Armed Forces of the United States, especially in the case of needy and unemployable parents of such service men and women; and

Whereas by the lowering of the draft age, young men are being drafted out of the classroom at high school or college who have not, under the circumstances, had the opportunity to contribute at least 50 percent of the support for either or both parents or a widowed mother, as required in most cases by said Dependency Allotment Act of 1950; and

Whereas, the rigid enforcement of this requirement that a service man or woman must have contributed at least 50 percent to the support of such parent or parents prior to his or her entry into the service is, in our judgment, resulting in extreme hardship to such parent or parents who in many cases are physically incapacitated to earn a living and therefore unable to support themselves; and

Whereas this condition is not due to any fault or lapse of duty on the part of such service man or woman whose full services are pledged to the defense of this Republic: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi (the Senate concurring therein), That the Honorable Congress of the United States is hereby earnestly requested to take such immediate and effective steps as may be necessary to release, in proper cases, the requirement of prior contribution by the serviceman to the support of his parents and to make no demand on the serviceman that he prove such prior contribution to the support of his parents in those cases in which the ill health or unemployable status of his parents has resulted subsequent to the induction or enlistment of such serviceman; be it further

Resolved, That said Dependency Allotment Act of 1950 be so amended as to provide that, in proper cases, a necessary investigation of facts be undertaken by a suitable agency in those cases in which there is doubt as to entitlement to such class Q allotments, and that the Armed Forces be bound by the facts as reflected in those findings; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the presiding officers of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, to the individual members of the Committee on Armed Services, and that the clerk of the house of representatives of the State of Mississippi be directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to each Member representing Mississippi in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and further that the clerk of the house of representatives of the State of Mississippi be directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the representatives of the press.

Adopted by the Senate, February 20, 1952.

CARROLL GARTIN,

President of the Senate.

Adopted by the House of Representatives, January 9, 1952.

WALTER SILLERS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—RESOLUTION OF POST 17, AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF NEBRASKA, SIDNEY, NEBR.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by Post No. 17, the American Legion, Department of Nebraska, of Sidney, Nebr., protesting against the enactment of the bill (S. 1140) to establish and to consolidate certain hospital, medical, and public-health functions of the Government in a Department of Health.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the American Legion Post No. 17, Sidney, Nebr., of the Department of Ne-

braska, at its regular meeting, held on Tuesday, March 25, 1952, considered Senate bill No. 1140 of the Senate of the United States of America; and

Whereas said measure proposes to merge Veterans' hospital facilities with other Federal projects under a singular Federal Department of Health; and

Whereas the following action of the said American Legion Post No. 17 represents the concerted view of 500 regular and qualified members of said post; and

Whereas said matter was considered pro and con from all points of view: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by said American Legion Post No. 17, Sidney, Nebr., Department of Nebraska, That Honorable Senators HUGH BUTLER and FRED SEATON be informed of the action of said American Legion Post; that said Senators be advised that said American Legion Post No. 17 is unalterably opposed to the passage of said measure for the following reasons, to wit:

1. Said measure is a disguised attempt of the present administration to invade the field of private medical practice and hospitalization by the establishment of a Federal Department of Health.

2. Said measure is a direct attempt to eliminate veterans' benefits which were established approximately 30 years prior to this date.

3. That said measure would deny all veterans of said hospitalization and treatment. Any economies realized by such a program would be at the direct expense of a singular group rather than resulting from economies in Government. Further, veterans of all wars would surrender certain benefits by elimination of former acts of Congress.

This is to certify that the above resolution was passed and adopted by said post at the time and place set forth above. Dated this 25th day of March, 1952.

CARL CHRIST, JR.,

Post Commander.

Attest:

LEONARD J. MOSEMAN,
Adjutant.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY—MESSAGES AND RESOLUTION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am glad once more today to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Senate a series of messages and a resolution forwarded to me by grass roots organizations and officials in the Midwest on behalf of passage of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of these splendid messages and resolution be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point as a further indication of the desire of America's citizenry to see prompt action on Senate Resolution 27.

There being no objection, the messages and resolution were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LADIES AUXILIARY,

MILK AND ICE CREAM DRIVERS AND

DAIRY EMPLOYEES UNION,

Milwaukee, Wis.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: The members of the Milk and Ice Cream Auxiliary, No. 225, urge you to continue your efforts in favor of the St. Lawrence seaway.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs. Geo.) IRENE SCANLON.

CITY OF ELKHORN,
Elkhorn, Wis., March 28, 1952.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you concerning the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. It is my opinion that the participation of the United States in this project and its early completion are of the highest importance, not only to the Great Lakes region and the Middle West but also to our whole Nation as well as Canada. I understand that the project has your personal support in the Congress, but it is my sincere hope that the short-sighted sectionalism which seems to obscure the reasoning of some of our legislators will not be permitted to defeat the project and hereby endanger and impair the future welfare of our country. I trust that you will make a vigorous effort to obtain early and favorable congressional action relative to this project.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Mayor of the City of Elkhorn.

TWELFTH STREET AND VLIET STREET
ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 27, 1952.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: This letter is directed to you in behalf of our association which at its last meeting went on record as favoring the St. Lawrence seaway.

We respectfully request that every consideration be given by you in the promotion of this project.

With kindest regards, I remain,
Very truly yours,

JOHN L. DOYNE,
Executive Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY,
IRON WORKERS, LOCAL
No. 471, A. F. OF L.,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 29, 1952.

DEAR SENATOR: As secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Iron Workers, Local No. 471, A. F. of L., I wish to express to you our request that you vote in favor of the St. Lawrence seaway bill.

Fraternally,

ELIZABETH HOLZ,
Secretary.

VILLAGE OF GREENDALE, STATE OF WISCONSIN—
RESOLUTION No. R52-5

Whereas the St. Lawrence River development will benefit greatly the entire United States and is of national concern: Be it

Resolved, That the Village Board of Greendale urges the Congress of the United States to approve the St. Lawrence seaway and power project and ratify the 1941 agreement with Canada concerning that project; be it further

Resolved, That the action of the Village Board of Greendale be communicated to Congress and our Representatives therein.

Adopted this 11th day of March 1952.

ROMAN H. KACZMAREK,
President.
MARY LOU MEISENHEIMER,
Clerk.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN:

S. 2948. A bill for the relief of Clementina Ferrara, Maria Garofalo, Rosetta Savino, Maria Serra, Albina Zamunner, and Fedora

Gazzarrini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEELY (by request):

S. 2949. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. O'CONOR:

S. 2950. A bill to amend section 4527, Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. O'CONOR when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

S. 2951. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the initial phase of the Snake River reclamation project by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ECTON:

S. 2952. A bill to provide for the return to the former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with the Fort Peck Dam project of mineral interests in such lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. EASTLAND (for himself and Mr. STENNIS):

S. 2953. A bill to regulate the repayment to the United States of advances made to the States and local subdivisions thereof under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ANDERSON (for himself and Mr. MCFARLAND):

S. 2954. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment on certain claims of individual Navajo Indians against the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MCCARRAN:

S. 2955. A bill for the relief of Blanca Ibarra and Dolores Ibarra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 2956. A bill to create the office of Senator at Large for former Presidents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

S. 2957. A bill to amend the Social Security Act so as to prescribe circumstances under which the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system may be extended to State and local employees who are covered by retirement systems; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

S. 2958. A bill for the relief of Setsuko Ohara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKELLAR:

S. 2959. A bill authorizing the transfer to the State of Tennessee of certain lands in the Veterans Administration Center, Mountain Home, Tenn.; to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4527, REVISED STATUTES, RELATING TO WAGES OF CREW MEMBERS OF CERTAIN VESSELS

MR. O'CONOR. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill which relates to the wages of crew members when the voyage of a vessel is completed in less than 1 month. I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement prepared by me be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the explanatory statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2950) to amend section 4527, Revised Statutes, introduced by Mr. O'CONOR, was read twice by its title,

and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The explanatory statement presented by Mr. O'CONOR is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR O'CONOR

By the act of June 7, 1872 (title 46, USCA; sec. 594), a seaman signing on articles for a voyage in the foreign or in the intercoastal trades is presently entitled, under section 4527 (Rev. Stat.) to receive a sum equal to 1 month's wages in addition to any wages actually earned, if he is discharged without fault on his part and without his consent before the commencement of the voyage or before 1 month's wages are earned.

The present law was enacted in 1872, when commerce was carried on largely by sailing ships and voyages of the character described covering long periods of time were universal. The fast turn-around and short voyages of modern, high-powered vessels of the present day—80 years later—was not contemplated.

In the present day of fast, modern ships, there are many voyages in these trades on regular schedules which are completed in less than the 30-day period specified in the act of 1872. This is particularly true of tankers, where quick loading and discharging permits fast turn-around, and substantially reduces the over-all voyage duration. Certainly no penalty should be exacted because of the evolution of ship design, speed, and efficiency, and none, of course, was intended by the original statute.

The Federal courts have recently held, and certiorari has been denied by the Supreme Court, that seamen signed off at the end of a voyage of less than 1 month's duration are entitled to recover the statutory amount of 1 month's wages, in addition to wages actually earned, even though they accept continued and uninterrupted employment on the same vessel for another voyage. The courts themselves recognize the obsolete character of the provision, but have stated that the only remedy "is to seek amendment of this antiquated enactment, which in many features produces the effects which are anachronistic."

Such a remedy is sought by the bill I have introduced. The bill strikes from the section the provision which gives a seaman 1 month's penalty wages (in addition to wages actually earned) where the voyage is completed and the seaman signed off the articles prior to 1 month. My bill leaves the statute otherwise unchanged and it does not disturb the provision that the seaman is entitled to 1 month's penalty wages if discharged after employment and prior to the commencement of the voyage, without fault on his part.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 7216) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

Address delivered by the Vice President at the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner held at

the National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C., March 29, 1952.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

Statement prepared by him regarding the placement by the Railroad Retirement Board of Navajo Indians in the railroad industry and its effect on the Indian economy.

Address delivered by Gov. Luis Muñoz-Marin at the final session of the Puerto Rican Constitutional Convention, February 6, 1952.

By Mr. MOODY:

Statement prepared by him regarding the meaning of Greek Independence Day.

Editorial entitled "Seaway Rejection Puzzles Dominion," written by James S. Pooler, and published in the Detroit Free Press, March 18, 1952.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

Announcement by the Secretary of Agriculture of wool-support-price plan.

By Mr. TOBEY:

Address delivered by Robert R. Young, chairman, Federation of Railway Progress, at Waldorf-Astoria on March 20, 1952.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

Radio broadcast by Paul Harvey, entitled "The American Legion," from Chicago, March 16, 1952.

By Mr. BRICKER:

Article entitled "Perils of Treaties," written by Raymond Moley and published in the Los Angeles Times, February 26, 1952.

Editorial entitled "ILO, International Trap," published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of March 14, 1952.

Editorial entitled "'Absurd' Is the Word," published in the Akron Beacon-Journal of March 15, 1952.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Report on the Newbold Morris hearings entitled "Not a Wet Eye in the House," written by Holmes Alexander, and published in the Los Angeles Times of March 18, 1952.

By Mr. NIXON:

Article entitled "Morris Becomes One Probed—Not Prober," written by Peter Edson, and recently published in the Rapid City (S. Dak.) Daily Journal.

By Mr. WILEY:

Editorial entitled "Thought Control," written by David Lawrence, and published in the U. S. News & World Report of April 4, 1952, dealing with the recommendation of the Wage Stabilization Board for compulsory membership in unions.

JACKSON-JEFFERSON DAY ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I had intended to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the outstanding address delivered by the President of the United States at the Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner last Saturday. However, I understand the address has already been ordered printed in the RECORD in response to a request by Mr. McCormick in the House of Representatives, and I shall not ask to have it duplicated.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE YALTA AGREEMENT—STATEMENT BY STEPHEN C. Y. PAN

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, during the course of the debate on the Japanese Peace Treaty I placed in the RECORD an article by Dr. Stephen C. Y. Pan entitled "Legal Aspects of the Yalta Agreement," which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 18, 1952, at pages 2456 to 2461. At that time, through inadvertence, I did not mention

that the article had been printed in the American Journal of International Law. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks a short letter from George A. Finch, editor in chief of the American Society of International Law, dated March 26, 1952, thanking me for having caused the article to be printed in the RECORD, and calling attention to the oversight.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1952.
Hon. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
Senate Office Building, the Capitol,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR KNOWLAND: We were honored to note that you had inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 18 during the debate on the Japanese Peace Treaty the full text of the article by Dr. Stephen C. Y. Pan entitled "Legal Aspects of the Yalta Agreement." Through some inadvertence, the printer failed to state the publication from which the article was reprinted. The article was published in the American Journal of International Law for January 1952, pages 40-59. We would naturally wish to have the source of the article appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. A. FINCH,
Editor in Chief.

ARMED FORCES PAY RAISE ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5715) to amend sections 201 (a), 301 (e), 302 (f), 302 (g), 508, 527 and 528 of Public Law 351, Eighty-first Congress, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate has under consideration as the unfinished business House bill 5715, upon which, by unanimous consent, a limitation of debate has been agreed to, namely, 40 minutes on amendments, motions, appeals, and so forth, to be equally divided, and 1 hour on the bill. At the present there is only one amendment pending. That is the committee amendment, which is a complete substitute for the House bill, and which will be regarded as the text of the bill for purposes of amendment. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am not trying to drum up business by way of amendments to the bill. There have been several amendments which have been printed. I assumed that Senators would like to offer their amendments. Of course, I am ready to vote at the present time. I think the committee substitute is in about as good a shape as we can get it; but I do not wish to appear to be unfair to any Member of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I should like to call up my amendment D, of March 17, 1952.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUNT in the chair). The clerk will state the amendment of the Senator from Colorado.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 7, between lines 12 and 13, it is proposed to insert the following new subsection:

(g) Section 509 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 is amended to read as follows:

"ASSIMILATION TO PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF PERSONNEL OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES"

"Sec. 509. The provisions of titles II and III of this act shall apply equally to those persons serving, not as personnel of any of the uniformed services, but whose pay or allowances, or both, under existing law or regulation promulgated pursuant to law are assimilated to the pay and allowances of commissioned officers, warrant officers, or enlisted persons of any rank or grade of any of the uniformed services."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, this is a technical amendment which extends the benefits of the bill to those in the maritime service whose salaries are determined as are the salaries of the personnel in the Coast Guard. I think it was the intention of the bill not to change basic law.

Mr. RUSSELL. The statement made by the Senator from Colorado is eminently correct. The compensation of officers in the maritime service is fixed in the same amount as is the compensation of their opposites in grade in the Military Establishment. The act should be applicable to officers in the maritime service. Therefore, Mr. President, I am willing to accept the amendment, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. To whom does it apply?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Colorado could answer that question better than I could, but it applies to officers of the maritime service who are on duty with the Maritime Administration.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does the Senator refer to the Maritime Commission?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. What do they have to do with the Army or the Navy?

Mr. RUSSELL. A commander in the merchant marine service, under existing law, draws the same compensation as that of a commander in the Coast Guard. The pay of officers is fixed at the same grade as that of their opposites in the Coast Guard. It seems to me to be fair that the bill should apply to them, inasmuch as their compensation is controlled by the amount of compensation paid to their opposites in the Coast Guard.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. During peacetime the Coast Guard, as the Senator knows, works under the Treasury Department, and the personnel receive the same pay as those in the Navy, because in time of war they are likely to be called into service under the Navy. They have always been and should be kept together.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. How many persons are involved in the amendment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. There are very few. I will furnish the information to the Senator.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Would the Senator say there would be as many as one hundred thousand?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Oh, no.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. How many—one thousand? Can the Senator approximate the number?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should think the number would be perhaps up to 500.

Mr. RUSSELL. My information is that only 300 or 400 persons would be affected.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does it apply only to officers?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am advised it applies also to enlisted men.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It seems to me the RECORD ought to show a little information concerning the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. I agree with the Senator. When the amendment was first proposed, I requested that it be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, presided over by the distinguished Senator from Colorado, because my committee had never dealt with this subject. His committee investigated the matter and recommended that the amendment be added to the bill. It applies to graduates of the merchant marine academies of which there are two or three in the country. In the school at King's Point officers are trained—

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does not the Senator think the amendment should be examined further?

Mr. RUSSELL. It has been examined. When it came to the Committee on Armed Services, I immediately forwarded it to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in order that that committee might examine it. That committee recommended that the amendment be agreed to.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. How much will the operation of the amendment cost?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I have sent for information. If the Senator desires, I will withdraw the amendment. I sent for the information before I called up the amendment, but the Senator in charge of the bill suggested that whatever amendments are on the desk should be offered at the present time. The information for which I sent has not yet reached me. More than an hour ago I asked for the information, and the delay is due to this being the lunch hour. The Senator from Arkansas is entirely correct. The RECORD should show the whole story. I will withhold the amendment until I have the desired information.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Colorado may withdraw his amendment.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have debated this bill as long as I think is desirable. I have nothing further to say about it. I believe the Senator from Michigan has an amendment he desires to offer. However, I notice that the Senator from Illinois has now come on the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I had an agreement with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Moody], who was going

to offer a modified form of the so-called Long amendment this afternoon. I join with the Senator from Michigan in his amendment, and before I proceed with my own amendment, I think he should have the right-of-way.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, on Friday the distinguished Senator from Louisiana offered an amendment which would in effect provide—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan has no amendment pending.

Mr. MOODY. On behalf of myself, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the senior Senator from New York [Mr. Ives], the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], I submit an amendment to the pending bill, H. R. 5715.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

Mr. MOODY. This is an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Michigan desire the amendment to be read in full?

Mr. MOODY. No; but I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment offered by Mr. Moody, for himself and other Senators, is as follows:

On page 4, strike out all in lines 18 to 20, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That this act may be cited as the 'Uniformed Services Pay Act of 1952.'"

"TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949

"Sec. 101. (a) The table contained in section 201 (a) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 is amended to read as follows:—

On page 7, line 13, strike out the section number "2" and insert in lieu thereof the section number "102."

On page 7, line 19, strike out the word "act" and insert in lieu thereof the word "title."

On page 7, line 24, strike out the word "act" and insert in lieu thereof the word "title."

On page 8, line 1, strike out the section number "3" and insert in lieu thereof the section number "103."

On page 8, line 1, strike out the word "act" and insert in lieu thereof the word "title."

On page 8, immediately after line 3, insert the following:

"TITLE II—COMBAT-DUTY PAY

"Sec. 201. This title may be cited as the 'Combat-Duty Pay Act of 1952.'

"Sec. 202. As used in this title—

"(a) The terms 'uniformed services,' 'member,' 'officer,' and 'secretary' (except as hereinafter specifically provided) shall have the meaning prescribed for such terms by

section 102 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, and the terms 'incentive pay' and 'special pay' shall mean the pay authorized by section 203, 204, or 205 of such act.

"(b) The term 'member,' when used in relation to any combat unit, means any member of the uniformed services serving and present with, or on board, such unit under competent orders.

"(c) The term 'combat unit' means—

"(1) any military unit, not larger than a regiment, while such unit is engaged in actual combat on land; or

"(2) any element of, or detail of personnel from, any military unit not larger than a regiment, while such element or detail is subjected to hostile ground fire in the course of rendering aid or assistance (A) directly to a military unit, not larger than a battalion, which is engaged in actual combat on land, or (B) by fire to any military unit engaged in actual combat on land; or

"(3) any military unit (not larger than a regiment) engaged in any amphibious or airborne operation, while subjected to hostile ground fire in the course of rendering aid or assistance, to a military unit which is engaged in actual combat on land, by the performance of duties which require its employment at or near a beach or airhead; or

"(4) any vessel while subjected to hostile fire or explosion in the course of any operation; or

"(5) any aircraft while subjected to hostile fire in the course of any operation.

"(d) the term 'actual combat on land' means direct contact with and opposition to a hostile force by any military unit while such unit is subjected to hostile ground fire.

"(e) the term 'military unit' means any unit of any of the uniformed services other than a vessel or aircraft.

"(f) the term 'Korea' shall mean the geographical area specified for income-tax-exemption purposes by Executive Order 10195, approved December 20, 1950.

"Sec. 203. Each member and former member of the uniformed services shall be entitled to receive combat pay in the amount of \$45 per month for enlisted persons and officers for each month beginning after May 31, 1950, for which such member was entitled to receive basic pay and during which he was a member of a combat unit in Korea on—

"(a) not less than 6 days of such month; or

"(b) one or more days of such month included within a period of not less than six consecutive days on which he was a member of a combat unit in Korea, if such period began in the next preceding month and he is not entitled to receive combat pay under this act for such preceding month.

"Sec. 204. Each member and former member of the uniformed services shall be entitled to receive combat pay in the amount of \$45 per month for enlisted persons and officers for each month beginning after May 31, 1950, for which he was entitled to receive basic pay and in which—

"(a) he was killed in action, injured in action, or wounded in action while serving as a member of a combat unit in Korea, and for not more than 3 months thereafter during which he was hospitalized for the treatment of an injury or wound received in action while so serving; or

"(b) he was captured or entered a missing-in-action status while serving as a member of a combat unit in Korea, and for not more than 3 months thereafter during which he occupied such status;

"Sec. 205. No person shall be entitled to receive for any month—

"(a) more than one combat pay authorized by this title; or

"(b) combat pay under this title in addition to pay incentive or special pay.

"SEC. 206. (a) The Secretaries of the services concerned are authorized and directed to promulgate regulations for the administration of this title, which regulations shall be as uniform as practicable, and in the case of the military departments shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense.

"(b) Such regulations may include appropriate provisions for the withholding of combat pay under section 203 of this title from any member or former member of the uniformed services (or any class of such persons) for any period during which such person or class of persons was not placed in substantial peril by the action of any hostile force, as determined in conformity with such regulations.

"SEC. 207. (a) The Secretary of the service concerned, or such subordinates as he may specify, may make such determinations as may be required for the administration of this title, and all determinations and payments made hereunder shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be subject to review by any court or any accounting officer of the Government.

"(b) Appropriations currently available for pay and allowances of members of the uniformed services shall be available for the payment of combat pay under this title for any month prior to the date of enactment of this title."

Mr. MOODY. No, Mr. President. If I may, I should like to explain that this amendment is the same as the Long amendment, except that it changes the basic rate of \$50 to \$45. As Senators know, the Long amendment was offered on Friday and was rejected by a standing vote, with comparatively few Members of the Senate present.

As the Senate also knows, it is a practice to pay what is known as hazard pay for hazardous duties in our Armed Forces. The distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has an amendment, which I intend to support, readjusting the levels of some of the hazard pay.

It seems to me a highly fantastic situation to say that others in the Armed Forces should be recompensed for hazards, when men who are now fighting in Korea get no hazard or combat pay.

I fully understand the reasons why the Senator from Louisiana did not press for a yeas-and-nays vote on Friday. I feel that the proper figure may perhaps be \$45 instead of \$50. I have discussed this matter with other Senators, and I can see no reason why the Senate should not recognize the fact that if anybody is in danger today, it is the men who are being shot at by the Communists.

I hope the Senate will adopt this amendment and do so in conjunction with amendments which will be offered in a few minutes by the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan for himself and other Senators.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To whom does the Senator from Illinois wish to charge the time for the call of a quorum?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair hear a second to the request for the yeas and nays?

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, is it not possible to put this amendment to a vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will say to the Senator from Michigan that that is what is being done at the present time.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan. [Putting the question.]

The "noes" appear to have it—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, the time to be shared equally between the Senator from Michigan and the other group of Senators.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, I should not like the RECORD to show that there were not sufficient Senators present who are interested to vote upon the amendment; therefore, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I assume that none of this time is to be charged to the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; it is not chargeable to either proponent.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bennett	Hoey	O'Connor
Bridges	Holland	O'Mahoney
Butler, Md.	Hunt	Pastore
Capehart	Ives	Robertson
Cordon	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Dirksen	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Douglas	Long	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	McFarland	Sparkman
Ellender	Millikin	Stennis
Ferguson	Moody	Thye
Frear	Mundt	Tobey
Hayden	Murray	Underwood
Hendrickson	Neely	Young
Hill	Nixon	

Mr. McFARLAND. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

Mr. BRIDGES. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CAIN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ECTON, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. LANGER, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LODGE, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. SCHOEPPLE, Mr. SEATON, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WELKER, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. WILLIAMS entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MOODY] for himself and other Senators.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, I request the yeas and nays.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to inquire whether it is the intention of the Committee on Armed Services to accept the amendment. No member of the committee has risen in opposition to the amendment. Am I to understand that the members of the committee have given tacit consent to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan? I hope this is the case. If these bonuses for so-called hazard and incentive pay are to be given to others, then combat troops should get them as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the Senator's inquiry is not a parliamentary inquiry. The Senator from Illinois is out of order.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, I can well understand why no Senator has opposed the amendment. It should be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been requested. Is the request sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MOODY] for himself and other Senators.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

The Senate proceeded to divide, Senators favoring the amendment rising.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont will state it.

Mr. FLANDERS. Which amendment is the Senate voting on now? I realize that it is an amendment providing combat pay, but which amendment is it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MOODY] for himself and other Senators. It is the same as the Long amendment, which was rejected on Friday, with the exception that the amount is reduced from \$50 a month to \$45 a month.

Mr. FLANDERS. Is the amendment offered in lieu of the Long amendment, or is it an amendment to the Long amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Long amendment was rejected on Friday. The Chair presumes that the pending amendment is offered in lieu of the Long amendment.

Senators who have been counted will be seated. Those who oppose the amendment will rise and stand until counted.

On the division being completed, the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I send to the desk my amendment identified as 3-28-52-C.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 7, immediately following line 24, it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. 3. Subsection (b) of section 204 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 is amended to read as follows:

"(b) For the performance of hazardous duty as prescribed in part (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section, members of the uniformed services qualifying for the incentive pay authorized pursuant to said subsection shall be entitled to be paid at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 8, line 1, strike out "3" and insert in lieu thereof "4."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I may say that this is the amendment which is labeled "A" on the mimeographed sheet which lies on the desks of Senators. It would reduce the bonuses which are paid presently for personnel on flight and submarine duty. The Senate has just adopted what I believe to be a very worth-while amendment, providing combat pay for those who are actually in combat. It is something that should have been done a long time ago. I congratulate the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MOODY] for submitting the amendment, and the Senate for adopting it. The amendment provides simple justice. It will cost between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000 a year more; but I believe it will be money well spent.

However, Mr. President, while we are dealing with the subject of bonus pay, we should not merely make additions, but we should also remove abuses and excessive payments which already exist in the system of bonus pay. On other occasions I have tried to point out to the Senate what some of the abuses are.

In the first place, I think one gross abuse is that administrative officers are taken into the air a minimum of 4 hours a month, with a yearly total of at least 100 hours a year, and receive for it the full flight bonus. The "chair corps," if I may say so, likes to get in on the "gravy plane"; and, all over the country, there is a huge "chair corps," composed of officers who get the Air Corps bonuses.

The bonuses now being paid amount, in all, to \$270,000,000 a year. A large proportion of these bonuses goes to administrative officers who are not actually assigned to flying duty, but who get into the air primarily as copassengers sitting beside the pilots, and sometimes are logged as copilots or navigators, frequently in small training planes.

In an article which appeared in yesterday's Washington Star, on page 4, it was stated, apparently on good authority, that there are, in this area alone, 1,800 Air Force officers of the so-called chair corps, who fly on week ends and in off hours, and therefore qualify for the extra pay, which ranges generally between \$100 and \$210 a month for officers.

The Air Force reports that scattered throughout its stations are 20,000 of its personnel who get in on the gravy plane, in addition—and I emphasize the fact that it is in addition—to their base pay, their quarters' allowance, and their subsistence allowance.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield, to permit me to propound a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to propound a parliamentary inquiry, namely, whether a motion to recommit this bill would be in order at any time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Such a motion would be in order at any time the Senator who wished to make the motion could obtain the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I am not asking for the floor now; I simply wish to ask at this time whether during the further proceedings in the Senate, after the Senator from Illinois concludes his remarks, a motion to recommit would be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that such a motion would be in order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Chair.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, last fall I tried to attack this problem by means of raising the minimum requirement for qualification for flight pay from 4 hours a month to 20 hours a month, in order that this payment might be confined to bona fide flyers, and might not be received by those simply desiring to qualify for the bonuses. That amendment was adopted by the Senate, as my colleagues will recall, but, because of the opposition of the Air Force, the amendment was defeated in conference, and the previous system continued unchanged.

Mr. President, all of us know this to be a great abuse. Anyone who has been in the armed services, anyone who has been around an air base, knows of the groups of administrative officers and

ground officers who are ever ready to be taken into the air in order to qualify for and to receive the extra flight pay.

However, pay is not all that is involved in this matter; extra gasoline consumption and extra wear and tear on the planes are also involved. Any one of us who cares to go to Bolling Field can see the large number of planes the Government furnishes to administrative officers so they can go into the air 4 hours a month and thus be able to receive this extra pay. So the total costs are far in excess of the amount of the actual bonuses paid.

Mr. President, it will be very difficult to strike at that abuse by fixing a requirement of a total number of hours. However, this year we are taking a new tack: We are trying to say that all those who receive air and submarine bonuses shall receive the same amount a private receives for such service; in other words, if there is a risk—and let me say that the risk is grossly exaggerated in the case of submarine service—the officer shall receive for the risk he takes no more than the private does.

I may point out that in the Long-Moody amendment which the Senate has just adopted we have followed the very correct principle that when under fire men are equal; and that the captain, the major, or the colonel should receive no more by way of hazard compensation than the private receives, namely, \$45 a month.

The amendment I offer provides that in the Air Corps and in the submarine service no officer shall receive more in the form of what is called hazard pay than is received by an enlisted man. Of course an officer will receive a larger amount of base pay a larger quarters allowance and a larger subsistence allowance. However, on the basis of danger, all men would be equal.

This amendment would save over \$140,000,000. By means of the amendment we could save enough to pay for the bonus for combat service, which the Senate has just approved, and in addition, bring about a \$50,000,000 saving.

Here is a chance to combine justice and economy and to eliminate from the armed services one of the festering abuses which make men indignant and lower the morale of the whole service.

So, Mr. President, I hope very much this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I am very much disturbed about this particular amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield time to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, the Senator who is in charge of the bill does not seem to be on the floor at this time.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, however, I wish to address myself to this amendment, if I may have unanimous consent from the Senate to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Wyoming may proceed.

The time he uses will be charged to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I believe it was on Friday morning that the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee called a meeting for the sole purpose of studying the question of the hazard pay given to administrative officials for flight time. We were briefed by two officers of the Military Establishment, Vice Admiral Cassidy for the Navy and General Hopwood for the Air Force.

I wish to say to the Senate that those hearings were called absolutely without any information or knowledge of the fact that the Senator from Illinois was going to submit this amendment. So I wish the Senator from Illinois to understand—for I believe he thinks otherwise—that there is absolutely no connection whatsoever between his amendments and the beginning of the hearings on Friday.

Mr. President, we have not completed the hearings. I think it would be a very serious mistake—and I say this judging from my own knowledge as a member of the Armed Services Committee—for those of us on the floor of the Senate, uninformed on this matter except for what we obtained in general terms from the Senator from Illinois, to vote on such a very important question.

For instance, I know of a situation where certain officers on duty at the Pentagon have supervision and direction over a great number of pilots. For those officers not to have flying time, but still to be in complete control and charge of officers who are flying, seems to me not to make sense.

The amendment the Senator from Illinois has submitted would reduce the amount of so-called hazardous-duty pay for participation in regular aerial flights and for submarine duty to \$30 a month for each individual.

Prior to the Career Compensation Act, such hazardous-duty pay was computed at the rate of 50 percent of the base pay of the individual concerned. Under that system, flight pay and submarine pay varied from \$37.50 a month, for a private, to approximately \$365 a month for a major general.

The Career Compensation Act completely revised the computation of such pay, by substituting a flat rate for each grade. That rate is considerably less than the 50 percent of base pay. The present rates vary from \$30 a month for a private to \$75 a month for a master sergeant. The present rates for officers begin at \$100 a month for second lieutenants, and increase progressively to \$210 a month for colonels. The rate then drops back to \$150 a month for generals and admirals on flying or submarine duty.

At the time of the committee's recommendation regarding reductions in flight and submarine pay, as provided in the Career Compensation Act, evidence was submitted to the committee that those reductions might wreck the flying and submarine service, although since the enactment of that measure I am not aware of any particular difficulties in obtaining personnel to perform those duties.

My personal reaction is that there may be some merit to the contention of the Senator from Illinois that hazardous-duty pay can be reduced, although to my way of thinking there should not be a reduction so drastic as that which his amendment would provide.

One of the arguments used for such pay has always been the extremely high insurance rates for members of the Armed Forces performing such duty. The Government now provides \$10,000 insurance, without cost, to all individuals in the military services. I repeat, I regret that the Senator has offered this amendment to a bill providing a cost-of-living increase to all military personnel.

Mr. President, I am of the opinion that if we are to chop this bill to pieces, a bill on which the armed services have spent so much time and given so much study, the best thing for us to do would be to send it back to the committee, rather than vote on a subject with which we are not familiar, and in plain terms, about which we know very little. Doubtless many of those assigned to duty as pilots and in submarine work chose those branches of the service regardless of pay, while to others additional pay is a predominating factor. I do not know the proportion of officers in these two categories, but, as the Senator knows, aviation and submarine services are extremely important segments of our military forces, and I am sure he has no desire to do serious injury to either one or to our military forces in general.

Frankly, I do not know what the results of the Senator's amendment might be. I am sure the Senator will agree that it would be preferable to have the Armed Services Committee consider a matter so important as is his amendment before its adoption, and therefore I was hoping the Senator would not press this amendment.

I believe that the amendment should be in the form of a bill which would be referred to and considered by the Armed Services Committee. The committee should conduct hearings on it, and it should be reported back to this body and acted on as a clean bill, not as an amendment to the bill which is now before the Senate.

The cream of the Russian youth compete for flying duty in the Soviet Air Force; consequently, educational and physical standards are much higher than those of the ground forces.

The reason for the great attractiveness of a flying career and the resultant competition may be summed up in one word, incentives. In the case of Russia they take the following form. I shall list a few of them: Length of service of flying officer counts double toward retirement; Soviet air forces receive their scale No. 5, which is the best one granted to any personnel in the Soviet armed forces. The aviation hospitals are much finer than the hospitals provided for the ground forces; an air force lieutenant who is a pilot receives a base pay of 1,250 rubles a month, while a lieutenant in the infantry receives approximately only half the amount. The officers are paid

according to the position they hold, as well as according to rank. If a captain is holding a major's job, he is given a major's pay; and all flying officers receive in addition to the normal annual leave, 30 days, which must be spent in a rest camp.

In Germany, air force officers are allowed two leaves a year of 45 days' duration, plus a certain number of days of travel time.

I cite these facts merely to show that in some other countries service as an aviator is considered to be rather a preferred position in the military establishment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming be willing to yield for a question in my time?

Mr. HUNT. I am happy to yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wondered whether, citing the superior privileges of the Russian air troops as compared to ground troops, he would not suggest to our department of propaganda that they use that fact as propaganda with the Russian ground troops? That might sow some dissatisfaction with the infantry.

Mr. HUNT. I think I can answer the Senator in this way: He probably is aware of the fact that a major general in the Army of the United States gets approximately 12 times the salary of a brigadier general in the Russian Army. In other words, the salary of an American brigadier general for 1 month is equivalent to that of a Russian general for 12 months.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wonder whether the Senator would inform us whether there is bonus pay for the British Royal Air Force, as compared to the ground troops?

Mr. HUNT. I am uninformed as to that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. My information is that there is only a slight differential for the British air force. I wonder whether the Senator from Wyoming would inform us what the pay was in the German Luftwaffe, whether the German air force received differentials over the ground forces?

Mr. HUNT. I am unadvised; but I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from Illinois that we have always been able, I think, to give to the United States a better Air Force—better trained, better equipped, and in every way superior—than have the other countries to which he refers.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am merely mentioning this because the Senator from Wyoming quoted the Russian practice as an argument why an American aviator should receive superior advantages to those received by ground troops. It is my opinion that in the British and German forces only a minor distinction was drawn between the services. The American system is almost unique, I think, among the forces of the world. Of course, no one would object to liberal leave allowances for aviators; they should have liberal leave allowances. The question is simply one of pay.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, recently, in taking the testimony of General Hopgood and Admiral Cassidy, a question substantially in this form was asked:

Do those in important administrative positions who receive this bonus pay have charge of flying plans, and of making up the organization for attack, and things of that kind? Do they receive this incentive pay?

The answer was, substantially: Yes, they do.

They were then asked, in substance: How would the pilots under those men feel, knowing that their superior officers were not flying officers?

It seemed to me to be a very strong argument for continuing to allow these men to receive this incentive pay, at least until we have hearings on this matter and can report to the Senate a clean bill with reference to it.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUNT. I yield.

Mr. MOODY. I realize that the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, as a member of the committee, is much better informed on this subject than some of the others of us, but I am curious to know, since the Senator from Illinois proposed such an amendment a year ago, and since it was adopted by the Senate, as I remember, but was eliminated in conference, why this matter which should be the subject of hearings before the committee, and why hearings had been held on the question?

Mr. HUNT. There was no bill on the subject before the committee. During the past few months hearings on various questions have been conducted by the subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, but the subcommittee had no opportunity to get around to the proposals of the Senator from Illinois. We had been quite busy looking into other matters of importance. But I want to say to the Senator that the Senate subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee had no idea, no thought, and no suggestion that the Senator from Illinois was going to propose this amendment. In fact, the pending bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate only within a few days. This particular bill had not even been assigned for consideration Friday and today; so we had no way of even knowing that it was coming up for some time.

Mr. MOODY. The Senator from Wyoming knew, of course, that this amendment was adopted a year ago by the Senate, but was eliminated in conference. Certainly I think there is an excellent point to be made as to the differences, for example, in the degree of hazard undergone by a private and that undergone by a higher officer. The risk to the life of each is the same, and I think it is a highly logical proposal which the Senator from Illinois has made.

Mr. HUNT. I think the Senator is quite correct. The life of a private is just as dear as is the life of a general. However, generals are in very, very important positions, and the loss of a general from the standpoint of directing the Air Force, is of course, more serious than the loss of a private.

Mr. MOODY. I understand that, but it is not a question of the respective values of the men; it is a question of remunerating them for extra hazard. I

think the hazard to the life of each of the two men is the same. Therefore, I cannot see why one should be paid \$30 and the other should be paid \$200. I am surprised that the matter has not been taken up before this time.

Mr. HUNT. The same situation exists in civilian life as well as in the armed services, or in almost any line of endeavor.

Mr. MOODY. Paying \$200 will not replace a general, any more than paying \$30 will replace a private.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, may I first ask how much time I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Five minutes are left.

Mr. HUNT. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I have here some statistics found in the testimony of Admiral Cassady when he appeared before the committee. I should like to ask the Senator if it is his understanding that these figures are correct:

In World War II more than two-thirds of all the Army officers killed in combat were flying officers. The combat death rate per thousand enlisted men was 69 for the Air Corps as compared with 27.7 for Infantry, 14½ for the Navy, 4.9 for Field Artillery, and 1.3 for Coast Artillery.

Is it the understanding of the Senator from Wyoming that these figures indicate that the death rate for flying officers is considerably higher per thousand than for combat officers in other branches of the service?

Mr. HUNT. I am not informed as to the death rate in the various branches of the services, but if my memory serves me correctly, the highest death rate is in the Air Force.

Mr. SMATHERS. For enlisted men the figure I have is that in World War II the death rate was 69 per 1,000 for the Air Force and only 27.7 for the infantry. I wondered if those are the correct figures.

Mr. HUNT. I would think the figures are correct.

I yield to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I believe the distinguished Senator from Wyoming has covered the points involved in this discussion. No one can question the fact that there have been abuses in connection with flight pay. Some men have drawn flying pay who were not entitled to receive it. There have undoubtedly been instances of officers having taken advantage of the incentive pay provision to draw funds which were never contemplated by the Congress.

I hope the Senate will not take this meat-ax approach to the subject. As stated by the Senator from Wyoming, a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services started an investigation some weeks ago. It was in no wise designed to counteract the efforts of the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. I would not say that the discussion last year may not have had an influence on the subject matter.

The question of extra pay for those in the aviation service should be very care-

fully examined and should not be dealt with in this summary fashion. It is quite true that an adequate number of young men are now volunteering for flying service, but there can be little question that the incentive pay which is available has been a considerable element in persuading them to enter that branch of the service.

The subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the distinguished junior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], should go into the question very carefully. We are all concerned about it. We all wish to effect every possible economy that can be effected and at the same time preserve an adequate defense for the Nation and enable us to avoid a third world war, or if another world war should come, to provide such a defense as will enable us to survive and to maintain our free institutions.

There is much merit in the contention of the Senator from Illinois, and I have a great deal of sympathy with his views in the matter, but I respectfully submit that we should not in this fashion approach it, as it were, with a meat ax and say that because the life of a private is as valuable as that of a general we will cut them off at exactly the same level. The hazard involved is not always the same.

Undoubtedly, the most hazardous task is that of flying the new jet planes. All the "bugs" have not yet been taken out of them. That is true of various types of airplanes. They are always flown by commissioned officers. If we undertake to fix a definite limit on the amount of incentive pay, no man can, without a careful hearing and full investigation, tell what effect it will have on the assembling of an adequate, highly skilled, and highly trained corps of pilots to fly the planes or to undertake other very dangerous missions.

There are many abuses in the system which must and should be corrected, but I think we would make a serious mistake if we were to undertake to deal with them in this fashion, in the absence of hearings and without any knowledge or information as to what the effect would be upon a service which is absolutely vital to our existence as a free people.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman whether the committee has made a study of the question why an increasing number of military personnel is holding or has been granted flying status. Whether they occupy chair positions in the Pentagon or are located in one of the military fields, a check of the records will disclose that men far beyond the limit in age are still retaining flying status at some military post as far removed—

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I regret that my time is so limited that I cannot yield at any greater length.

Mr. THYE. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. RUSSELL. I stated at the outset of my remarks that we favored a very careful and painstaking investigation of the question. Undoubtedly there are a

number of abuses which should be corrected. I was only suggesting that the cure offered might kill the patient, whereas we hoped in the committee to cure the abuses without any damage to the patient, which is the Air Force and which is a very vital branch of our armed services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Georgia has expired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, how much time do I have?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has 11 minutes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, there is a very simple principal at stake in this amendment. Fundamentally, I am not at the moment questioning the provision for incentive pay. It can be examined by the committee. I am not proposing to abolish it; I am proposing to equalize it so that all members of the flying service and the submarine service will get the same bonus pay which a private now receives. The Committee on Armed Services can then go into the question of whether they should receive any bonus at all. For the moment I am not attacking that. I am merely saying that when they are in danger, the life of an officer is no more precious than the life of an enlisted man.

I am also saying that the Senate, by its vote a few minutes ago, approved this principle for those who are in the greatest danger of all, namely, combat infantrymen and those who are actually under rifle fire or artillery fire. That is the only issue at stake.

We know there are abuses. The chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, with his characteristic fairness, stated those abuses.

If we postpone this matter, we will always have the Air Force coming forward and saying it should not be eliminated. The representatives of that force so stated last year when we took up the question of 20-hour qualifying time, in order to reduce the gravy which the chair corps receives. They said it would ruin and wreck the Air Force, and they were successful in postponing action.

I have no criticism of those officers. Very few people like to give up privileges. Any group will hold on to a privilege as long as it can. Yet here are systems of bonus payments aggregating \$270,000,000. With the Government facing a deficit of \$15,000,000,000 in the administrative budget and \$10,000,000,000 in the cash budget, it is time to make some excisions, to eliminate some of the abuses, and cut out some of the diseased tissue. Certainly we would like to give the servicemen involved privileges, but we simply cannot afford to allow the privileges now enjoyed to continue.

Justice is on the side of this amendment. It does not sweep bonuses away; it equalizes them. Therefore, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MOODY. Is it not true that if there are particularly hazardous assignments, such as those of test pilots, it would be quite possible to hire civilians and pay them more without the necessity of making the increase applicable

across the board, which would cost the Government \$270,000,000?

I think the point made by the Senator from Illinois that the life of a private and the life of a general, a captain, or a lieutenant are equally precious is one that cannot be denied.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wonder if the able Senator from Illinois would yield to me for the purpose of making a motion to recommit?

Mr. DOUGLAS. To recommit the bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes. I think there is considerable merit in the fight the Senator from Illinois has been making, but I also think we are dealing with a highly technical problem. I am sure the able Senator from Illinois does not want to do anything that will cause irreparable harm to either our Air Force or our submarine service at a time when no one is sufficiently wise to be able to tell whether they will be called upon to meet some very serious challenges.

Therefore, it seems to me that rather than to take piecemeal action, which would probably result in doing real damage to the services, it would be better to recommit the bill to the Committee on Armed Services with instructions to go into the whole matter raised by the Senator from Illinois, and to report a bill in which the phases referred to by him would have been considered along with the pay feature.

I think there is considerable merit in the action of the Senator in bringing up this question in connection with the pay bill, because we will then find that the armed services are vitally interested in getting the pay bill through, and consequently they may give more consideration to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois than they would if it were a separate piece of legislation. I say this because it seems to me that in this highly technical field we would have a better measure if we recommitted the bill and instructed the committee to go into all phases of the problem.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from California what is to prevent the Senate from debating this amendment and then having the Committee on Armed Services take up these matters and report a supplemental bill? It will not take any more time.

To state the point frankly, we are somewhat concerned that if the bill goes back to committee, the siren and seductive influence of the Air Force and Navy will be very powerful, and such action will, in effect, delay this amendment.

While this issue is on the floor and before the country, I think it would be much better to have a vote upon it.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; I am glad to yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to point out to the distinguished Senator from California that this question was before the Senate a year ago. At that time it was voted upon. It seems to me there has been ample time in which to hold

hearings. As the Senator from Illinois said no great harm can be done by voting on this question today, and if it is as urgent as the Senator from Illinois says it is, hearings could be held, and then we would be assured of prompt action.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that House bill 5715 be recommitment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is in control of the time. Does he yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No, I do not yield for the making of a motion to recommit. I regret to have to say that to my good friend, the Senator from California, I do not yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Would a motion to recommit at this time be in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to recommit is in order.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move to recommit H. R. 5715 to the Committee on Armed Services with instructions to go into the whole matter of extra pay and to report back to the Senate at the earliest possible time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from California include in his motion a request that the Committee on Armed Services consider overseas allowances in addition to other allowances?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In that category I think there can be found probably the greatest waste of all. There are officers abroad living like kings at the expense of the United States Government, in addition to sums which are collected from Germany, Austria, and Japan as occupation costs. If there is a desire to develop good feelings between the United States and other nations, we had better eliminate some of that slush, too.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, it is obvious that this bill as it came from the House of Representatives called for the expenditure of \$850,095,800, as shown on page 4 of the committee report. The bill as reported by the Senate committee reduced that amount by \$379,196,536, but it still leaves a bill calling for the expenditure of \$470,899,264. There is almost half a billion dollars involved in the proposed legislation.

We have just adopted a combat-pay amendment which will probably increase the amount proposed by the Senate committee by possibly \$75,000,000, perhaps more. Other amendments are being proposed which may seriously jeopardize our Air Force and submarine service.

However, I think the Senator from Illinois has made a point relative to the

questions here involved to which the American people are entitled to have a full and complete answer.

I think the place for the point to be made by the Senator from Illinois, and those who seek to uphold this extra pay, is before the Committee on Armed Services, and it seems to me that the proper manner of proceeding, and the one that will obtain legislation which is not likely to endanger national defense, is to recommit the bill to the committee with instructions to study all questions which have been raised on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I wonder if the Senator from California would accept an amendment to his motion to recommit, in the form of an instruction to the committee that it report back not later than April 15. There is a tremendous interest in this question at this time, as my colleague [Mr. DOUGLAS] has said. I should not like to see the subject buried in the committee. I should like to see the question disposed of on its merits. It seems to me that unless the Armed Services Committee is head over heels in work, the time suggested would be sufficient to enable it to report a suitable bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let me say to the Senator from Illinois that I do not want to see this matter buried in committee. I am a member of the Armed Services Committee. I have not had an opportunity to consult with the able chairman of the committee [Mr. RUSSELL]. I believe that April 15 would be too early a date to allow the type of investigation which should be made. However, I believe that a reasonable time would be not later than May 15. That would give assurance that the question would be brought back to the Senate for consideration before the Congress adjourns.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will accept that modification, if the Senator from California is willing to make the date May 15. I believe that those who are interested are entitled to be heard.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I submit my motion to recommit.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I wish to make it perfectly clear that I support the principle enunciated by the Senator from Illinois. At the same time, I think it is reasonable that some further study be given to this subject. I should be willing to support the motion of the Senator from California, provided the time limit were made April 15. I do not believe it is desirable to delay consideration of this subject for another 6 weeks. I should be compelled to vote against the motion of the Senator from California to recommit unless the delay were limited to 2 weeks; in other words, unless the date were made April 15, I should be compelled to vote against the motion.

Mr. RUSSELL rose.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, we are dealing with some practical prob-

lems here. I do not know for what purpose the chairman of my committee is rising, but I will say that in my judgment the 15th of April would allow too short a time to give this subject the study to which it is entitled. The original suggestion of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] was that the date be made April 15. He has accepted a modification to May 15. I shall certainly do everything I can, as a member of the Armed Services Committee, to expedite the hearings and report the bill back sooner than that, if possible. May 15 would be the deadline, which would give us assurance that the subject would be back before this body in time to act before adjournment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the Senator yield so that I may ask the Senator from Georgia a question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I ask the Senator from Georgia if he feels that the date of May 1 would give the committee ample time to investigate the proposals which are now pending and to report back. I should not like to see the subject buried.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not believe that May 1 would allow ample time. When we go into the various pay scales we are dealing with one of the most complex subjects that can possibly come before the Congress.

If the Senate wishes to recommit the bill, it should be willing to give the Committee on Armed Services a reasonable time. If the Senate is unwilling to give the Committee on Armed Services a reasonable time, we ought to continue to legislate on the floor and vote the amendments up or down as they come before us, pass a bill, and send it to the House, and see what the result will be.

I have told the Senate that even now, after 2 or 3 weeks of preparation and investigation, the Senate committee is holding hearings on the question of flying pay. I believe the hearings started last Friday—at any rate some time during the past week. They are in progress at the present time. It would be impossible for the Senate Committee on Armed Services to go into all the questions involved by April 15 and make an intelligent report. If it must report by April 15, we shall have the bill back here in just about the shape it is in now. If the Senate were unwilling to give the committee a reasonable time in case the bill should be recommitted, it would be better to proceed now to legislate on the floor of the Senate, as we are doing, and see what kind of bill will evolve.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Would the Senator agree to May 15, which would allow 6 weeks?

Mr. RUSSELL. I believe that during that time the committee would have opportunity to investigate all the questions involved.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will leave the date at May 15.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] has the floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have now made a motion to recommit the bill. I assume that there will be a division of time on the motion. I want to be generous with the time, but I do not want to be in the position where I am cut off from further discussion. There should be some time for those who are opposed to the motion to recommit. How much time have I?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Twenty minutes are allowed to each side.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to know whether or not the motion to recommit takes precedence over the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It does.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield. As I understand, my time begins to run as of now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the pay-raise bill was introduced last October. It received very careful consideration, and was passed by the House. I am averse to delaying consideration of it for as much as 6 weeks, or even 4 weeks. It seems to me that the only question in doubt is the question of the extra flight and submarine pay.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no.

Mr. LEHMAN. We have before us a bill on which we would be ready to vote except for those questions. We have already adopted an amendment providing for additional combat pay. It seems to me that so far as recommitment is concerned, at least the main purpose would be to study the question of additional flight pay and additional pay for submarine service. That is not a new subject. That subject has been before the committee for a long time.

I congratulate the committee and its chairman on the very conscientious and devoted work which has been done. It seems to me that there is involved an important principle, which I am willing to support, but I am not willing to have the bill held up for another 4 weeks or 6 weeks. I believe that the members of the Armed Services are entitled to action within a reasonable time. What I consider a reasonable time is a delay of another 2 weeks.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the fact that the committee thought the pay increase should be settled at the earliest possible date was the reason which prompted us to report the bill in this fashion. Let me say to the Senator from New York the question is much more involved than the question of flying pay. The Senator from Illinois has an amendment which deals with extra compensation for members of the Medical and Dental Corps. He has another

amendment which deals with the question of various perquisites and additional pay for officers and enlisted members serving overseas.

The Senator from California has accepted the suggestion that all those subjects be considered in the hearings. Manifestly it would be impossible for the committee, within a period of 2 weeks, to give fair and just treatment to the many different problems which involve every form of pay of all the personnel of the armed services.

If the bill is recommitted, we would hope to have a bill on the floor of the Senate in less than 6 weeks, dealing with the question of hazard pay or flying pay. The subcommittee is studying that subject at the present time. I think there is little doubt that some legislation will evolve from those hearings, and that it will be on the floor of the Senate before the expiration of a period of 6 weeks.

If the Senate sees fit to do so, it has a perfect right to adopt any amendments it wishes to adopt. I have never complained about the exercise of rights or privileges by any Senator. However, I believe that these subjects should be considered in separate legislation, which we would hope to get to the floor of the Senate in less than 6 weeks. It may not be in the form in which all Senators wish to have it, but there will be an opportunity to offer amendments at that time.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Can the Senator advise us whether or not, if a bill is passed with these various amendments, it will be possible for the conferees to go into the various subjects, seek the best advice, and agree upon a bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. As a practical matter, as the Senator from Louisiana knows, when there is attached to a bill an entirely new provision, which has not been the subject of hearings, it is next to impossible to have it agreed to in conference. I do not know whether or not the House committee has held hearings on these specific subjects. If it has, they will undoubtedly be dealt with in conference. If no hearings have been held by the House committee, the House conferees will probably take the adamant position, "We have held no hearings on that subject, and we refuse absolutely to discuss it in conference."

In my opinion, the amendments to which reference has been made would endanger the pay bill. If Senators wish to use them as a device to prevent passage of the pay bill, they have a perfect right to do so. As I understand, there is considerable opposition to any increase whatever in the pay of members of the armed services. At least four members of the committee reserved the right to oppose the bill on the floor. They have the right to exercise that reservation. I want the Senate to know that the reservation of the right to oppose this bill on the floor was made in committee.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, may I modify my motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California may modify his motion.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, at the suggestion of a number of Senators, who feel that there should not be undue delay, and at the same time are mindful of the point raised by the chairman of the committee, to the effect that April 15 would be too early, I modify my motion to recommit the bill so as to provide that it be reported back to the Senate not later than May 1, instead of May 15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California modifies his motion accordingly.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will not jeopardize the allowances which are provided in the bill for the members of the armed services by recommitting the bill. We all know that when a bill is recommitted, new provisions are placed in it, and it is then passed by the Senate, the conference committee may take a considerable time in reaching a conclusion. I believe that the evidence before the committee showed that some of the officers and enlisted personnel involved, particularly those in the lower echelons, are barely eking out an existence under the present allowances. They need the little extra money which this bill would provide. I had hoped that the bill would become effective at an earlier date.

Mr. President, to recommit the bill would mean jeopardizing the allowances which are proposed for the members of the military forces. Let us take up these questions which have been raised and dispose of them in an orderly way instead of jeopardizing the pay of the men and women who are making a sacrifice for the country. We have already given pay increases to civilian employees of the Government, but we have delayed giving pay increases to officers and enlisted personnel of the armed services. I understand that the report of the committee on this bill was unanimous.

I hope the Senate will not recommit the bill, and thus jeopardize the small pay increases which it provides for those who are serving their country.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the report of the committee was unanimous, but, as I stated when I presented the bill, at least four members of the committee reserved the right to vote against any pay increases whatever. They permitted the bill to be reported to the Senate, and they favored it as compared with the House bill, but they reserved the right on the floor of the Senate to oppose any increase in compensation whatever.

There can be no question about the correctness of the statement made by the distinguished majority leader, that if we use this bill as a vehicle for dealing with every subject under the sun that has to do with compensation in the armed services we will jeopardize the increases provided in the pending bill.

In explaining the bill I undertook to point out to the Senate that we did not favor a 10 percent flat increase, but that we had increased some of the allowances which have a direct relation to actual

cost-of-living items—involving things members of the armed services must buy and the shelter they must provide for themselves and their families—by as much as 30 percent in some instances at the same time reducing the over-all pay increase to 3 percent.

It is impossible to properly legislate in the fashion now being undertaken. We cannot tie a conglomeration of subjects together without endangering the entire bill. Any Senator who has served on the Armed Services Committee and has been in conference with the House on bills of this type cannot fail to be aware of the attitude of the Members of the other body when the Senate incorporates in such a bill subjects which have not been explored in the hearings before committees of the other House. We would jeopardize the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? Has he concluded his remarks?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I have not concluded my remarks.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator yield for an explanatory statement?

Mr. RUSSELL. Certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I desire to make it perfectly clear that certainly I and I do not believe that any other Senator who is sponsoring these amendments wishes to delay or impede for even so much as 1 day the granting of an increase in basic pay and allowances. Quite to the contrary, we want to speed up the procedure. That is one of the reasons why I intend to vote against the motion to recommit the bill, because it would delay the process of granting pay increases to our military personnel.

What we are trying to do while this question is before the Senate is to remedy injustices which consist on the one hand, of denying bonuses to those who are actually in danger, and, on the other hand, granting excessively large bonuses to those who are not in any appreciable danger. At the same time we would save approximately from \$175,000,000 to \$200,000,000 a year. I think it is perfectly appropriate action to take on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course I did not charge that the Senator from Illinois is trying to delay the granting of an increase in pay to our armed personnel.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wanted to make my position perfectly clear.

Mr. RUSSELL. However, that is the natural and logical consequence of appending a variety of amendments to a bill while it is under discussion on the floor of the Senate. It would provoke a conference on a long list of amendments, and the conferences would last longer than if the committee were to hold hearings until May 15. If the bill is to be sent back to the committee, the committee should be given ample time in which to investigate all the facts.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. SMATHERS. Is it the opinion of the chairman of the committee that the subcommittee which he has assigned to

examine into the question of hazard pay can report its findings to the Senate by May 1 or May 15?

Mr. RUSSELL. The distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the able chairman of the subcommittee, is on the floor of the Senate, and he can speak for himself. However, it is my opinion that the subcommittee will undoubtedly have concluded its hearings into that subject prior to that time, and that proposed legislation will have been evolved from those hearings and will be on the floor of the Senate prior to May 15.

In my opinion by proceeding in that manner final legislation could be enacted at a much earlier date than if we were to legislate in fashion here proposed. Of course, I understand it is very attractive to vote for these amendments, when everyone knows that some action should be taken, although no one is quite sure just what the action should be. In order to get the job done properly we should follow the policy of allowing our committees to deal with these subjects one by one and thus getting them ironed out properly.

I hope that the Senate will not recommit the bill. It is my opinion that the Senate should face these issues squarely and courageously and vote down the motion to recommit the bill, and vote down the amendments. We should permit the subcommittee to conclude its work and bring its bill to the Senate. Then the Senator from Illinois and other Senators will have adequate opportunity to offer amendments if the bill as reported is not in accord with their desires.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to recommit, as modified, offered by the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND and other Senators requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Hendrickson	Moody
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bricker	Hill	Murray
Bridges	Holland	Neely
Butler, Md.	Humphrey	Nixon
Byrd	Hunt	O'Connor
Cain	Ives	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Pastore
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Cordon	Knowland	Schoeppel
Dirksen	Langer	Seaton
Douglas	Lehman	Smathers
Dworshak	Lodge	Smith, Maine
Eastland	Long	Smith, N. J.
Ecton	Magnuson	Sparkman
Ellender	Malone	Stennis
Ferguson	Martin	Thye
Flanders	Maybank	Tobey
Frear	McCarran	Underwood
Fulbright	McCarthy	Watkins
George	McFarland	Welker
Gillette	McKellar	Wiley
Green	Millikin	Williams
Hayden	Monroney	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUNT in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, will the Presiding Officer be so kind as to have the pending motion stated again?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California [Mr. KNOW-

LAND] has moved that House bill 5715 be recommitted with instructions to report back to the Senate on or before May 1.

Mr. CAIN. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Were there not included in the motion to recommit instructions as to the variety of subjects to be covered by the committee in its investigation and inquiries?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The instructions as the Chair understood the motion of the Senator from California, were to study the hazard-pay features of the bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Were other instructions included in the motion?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No, to study the hazard-pay issues which have been raised.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I understood that the Senator from California agreed that the subject of overseas allowances and the questions of doctors' allowances would also be included.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct; I think I also added the words "and the other issues that have been raised on the floor."

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On the question of agreeing to the motion to recommit, with instructions, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senators from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY and Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

I announce further that if present and voting the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY] would vote "nay."

Mr. BRIDGES. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Oregon

[Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is absent by leave of the Senate.

If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] from the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—31

Bennett	Ferguson	Schoeppel
Bricker	Flanders	Seaton
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Smith, Maine
Butler, Md.	Hunt	Smith, N. J.
Byrd	Knowland	Thye
Cain	Martin	Welker
Cordon	McCarthy	Wiley
Dirksen	Millikin	Williams
Dworshak	Nixon	Young
Eastland	O'Mahoney	
Ecton	Robertson	

NAYS—44

Anderson	Humphrey	Monroney
Capehart	Ives	Moody
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Mundt
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Murray
Douglas	Johnston, S. C.	Neely
Ellender	Langer	O'Connor
Frear	Lehman	Pastore
Fulbright	Lodge	Russell
George	Long	Smathers
Gillette	Magnuson	Sparkman
Green	Malone	Stennis
Hayden	Maybank	Tobey
Hendrickson	McCarran	Underwood
Hill	McFarland	Watkins
Holland	McKellar	

NOT VOTING—21

Aiken	Duff	Kilgore
Benton	Henning	McClellan
Brewster	Hoey	McMahon
Butler, Nebr.	Jenner	Morse
Carlson	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Case	Kerr	Smith, N. C.
Clements		Taft

So Mr. KNOWLAND's motion to recommit, with instructions, was rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask how much time remains to the proponents, and how much to the opponents of the pending amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proponent of the amendment has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. DOUGLAS. And the opponents?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All the time of the opponents has been consumed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the amendment which is now before the Senate would at once give justice and at the same time save \$142,000,000. What it does is to provide that there shall be equalization of the bonuses in the Air Force and in the submarine services, but that all shall receive the same pay as a private, on the principle that there is no distinction between the life and the danger suffered by officers and men.

The amendment is in complete accord with the principle which the Senate just adopted in the case of combat troops. That is a very fine amendment, and it likewise draws no distinction. My amendment will provide the funds needed for the extra money which has been voted to those engaged in combat duty,

and it will save more than \$50,000,000 to the taxpayers.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MOODY. Is it not true that the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Illinois, which would save the money needed to provide extra combat pay, could be adjusted, if any inequities were found in it later, through the hearings to which the distinguished chairman of the committee has referred?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Oh, certainly, and furthermore, it would diminish the appetite of the Air Corps to go into the air and earn—not earn, but receive—from \$100 to \$210 a month. Under the amendment they would be paid \$3.60 an hour for overtime; which is good pay.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me 1 minute?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes, indeed; I am very glad to yield 1 minute to the Senator from Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I shall support this amendment. I realize that hearings on the amendment cannot be held immediately, but the subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee is already conducting hearings on this matter, and even if the amendment cannot be agreed to in conference, I believe that some legislation along this line should be adopted. Therefore I support this amendment, hoping that the conferees may get better advice on this subject, and that meanwhile the Armed Services Committee may be able to work out a pay recommendation for service of this kind.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee has not had adequate time to discuss this question, I yield whatever time may remain to the Senator from Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I merely wish to tell the Senate again that this question is now under exhaustive inquiry by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services. It involves many ramifications. The Senator's statement as to the danger varying in degree and as to the value of life being the same in the case of a private and the case of a general is of course true. But the hazards which accrue by virtue of various services rendered by the Air Force are vastly different. In other words, a pilot, a first lieutenant, flying a jet plane on an experimental flight is incurring much more danger to his life than is a private having the position of steward on the flight of a military air transport plane.

Another question that is involved is the question of how to solve honorably the problem of the various contracts entered into by these men with the Government, when they went into the service of the Government with the assurance that they would receive this pay. That question is also involved. Here, without any hearing, it is proposed to take snap action, when it is not known what con-

sequences will ensue, although it is known that it violates thousands of contracts which the Government has made with its citizens, and does so without any exhaustive studies such as the committee is now endeavoring to make.

If it were desired to delay this pay bill, carrying as it does allowances for those who have a large number of dependents, a very fine opportunity is presented to delay it, merely by voting this amendment into the bill. It would be delayed in conference with the House perhaps for several weeks. We are dealing with the subject matter of the amendment separately, and we hope to be able to submit to the Senate a bill which will give the Senator from Illinois and all other Senators who feel as he does an opportunity to amend the law which provides for flight pay or to wipe it out entirely, but that should not be done in this bill, when the committee now has the question under investigation.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Does not the amendment of the Senator from Illinois cover both combat flying and flight training?

Mr. RUSSELL. It makes no distinction as to the varying degrees of danger or anything else. It merely prescribes a rigid principle. A question so important should not be dealt with in a meat-ax fashion, without hearings. Hearings are now in progress. Correction of the situation of which the Senator from Illinois complains will be expedited, and Senators who desire it will get an increased allowance for dependents much quicker by dealing with the issues separately.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Illinois for yielding me this time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I know the Senator desires to have a correct statement made. Under the Long-Moody amendment which the Senate has just adopted, all members of the Armed Forces, including aviators, engaging in combat would be paid \$45 a month.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thought the amendment failed to cover aviators. The amendment, unless changed by the Senator from Michigan, did not deal with the Air Force, because, under the amendment as originally drafted, they drew no combat pay. I do not know what shape it is in now, but the amendment as drafted had no application to such pay.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. I believe the Senator will find that the amendment which was drawn does apply to those in the Air Force, but it is provided that if they are receiving compensation above the \$50 or the \$45, as the case might be, they cannot draw more than one incentive pay.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct. They would not draw that in addition to receiving other pay.

Mr. LONG. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to point out that that clears up the point. I think the Air Force, when

not in combat, under my amendment would receive \$30 a month; and when in combat, under the Long-Moody amendment, they would receive \$45.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct. I did not understand the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH], are absent on official business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

Mr. BRIDGES. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—32

Anderson	Gillette	Nixon
Bennett	Hickenlooper	O'Connor
Bridges	Humphrey	Seaton
Capehart	Lehman	Smith, Maine
Chavez	Long	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Malone	Thye
Douglas	Martin	Watkins
Eastland	Moody	Welker
Ellender	Mundt	Wiley
Ferguson	Murray	Williams
Frear	Neely	

NAYS—43

Bricker	Hoey	McKellar
Butler, Md.	Holland	Millikin
Byrd	Hunt	Monroney
Cain	Ives	O'Mahoney
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Pastore
Dirksen	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Dworshak	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Ecton	Knowland	Schoeppel
Flanders	Langer	Smathers
Fulbright	Lodge	Sparkman
George	Magnuson	Stennis
Green	Maybank	Underwood
Hayden	McCarran	Young
Hendrickson	McCarthy	
Hill	McFarland	

NOT VOTING—21

Aiken	Duff	McClellan
Benton	Hennings	McMahon
Brewster	Jenner	Morse
Butler, Nebr.	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Carlson	Kem	Smith, N. C.
Case	Kerr	Taft
Clements	Kilgore	Tobey

So Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 7, immediately following line 24, insert the following new section:

Section 3, subsection (e) of section 204 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 is hereby amended by adding the following after the period:

"Flight personnel whose assigned duties do not involve actual combat missions or flight in excess of 20 hours per month."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the Senate has just defeated an amendment which would have saved \$142,000,000. The amendment now before the Senate is similar to an amendment which was adopted by the Senate last fall to the military appropriations bill. It tries to strike at the abuse of administrative officers being taken up into the air 4 hours a month, or 100 hours during the year, and receiving a flight bonus of from \$100 to \$210 a month. The amendment in question requires them to spend at least 20 hours a month in the air. It is hoped, therefore, that they will be allowed to go into the air only if they are on an actual training mission and that they will not indulge in week-end sky excursions at the expense of the taxpayers.

The Senate once adopted a provision similar to this amendment. I believe there is a chance to save perhaps a similar amount of money as would have been saved by the previous amendment. My estimate is that \$25,000,000 in pay and \$25,000,000 in gasoline will be saved, and I have made a rough estimate that \$50,000,000 in wear and tear on airplanes will be saved.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Can the Senator assure us that his amendment will not simply have the effect that those who might have 4 or 5 hours a week training will now have about 20 hours, which will probably cost more than he proposes to save?

Mr. DOUGLAS. On Friday I said, in connection with this very question, that this would be a very grave charge against the Air Force, if true. I do not believe it is true. I do not believe we will find supervising personnel with the gall to give permission to administrative officers to fly 20 hours a month as copilots. I think they will not do that. I have sufficient faith in their patriotism and good sense as supervisory authorities to believe that they will not do such a thing, and I reject the argument which the proponents of the Air Force used against this amendment last year.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. I must take exception to the statement that the flying done is week-end excursion flying, and to the inference that these men fly only 4 hours a month.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The minimum is 4 hours a month, with a yearly minimum of 100 hours. That is an average of 8 1/3 hours a month.

Mr. MONRONEY. They must fly 10 hours a month in order to make 100 hours a year. I do not believe the Senator wishes to leave with the Senate the impression that this is week-end flying, because he surely knows that in order to maintain flight status and earn flight pay, officers do not go on week-end excursions. They must fly through adverse weather. That does not mean flying in fair weather; it means actual instrument flying, in conditions under which they must fly red-hot planes. They do not have bonanzas, or easy civilian planes to fly. After they leave their desks, the planes they must take up in order to maintain their flying status are fast, hot military planes. Not only must they fly during that time on instruments through bad weather, but half the time it must be night flying. I do not believe any man will say it is a pleasant excursion or much fun to build up 100 hours a year by buzzing around through the skies in hot airplanes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is my understanding that the duty of pilots can be discharged by their being copilots for a large percentage of the required time.

Mr. MONRONEY. That is not my understanding from talking with pilots in the Air Force.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Illinois will yield, I should like to hear the answer to the question the Senator from Oklahoma asked the Senator from Illinois. We could not hear on this side of the aisle. It seems to me that the Senator from Oklahoma raised a very important question, and I should like to hear the answer to it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is my understanding that a large part of the duty of being a pilot can be discharged by acting as a copilot. I may say I have seen payrolls—but I will not say how they were furnished to me—in which there were mess officers, and others, who at the end of a month proceeded to fly for 4 hours to a certain place, and flew back for 4 hours the first day of the following month, thus meeting the requirements for 2 months, as specified.

I should like to point out from an article in the Evening Star, whose author appears to be well informed and, I think, fairly accurate, that approximately 1,800 Air Corps officers of the "chair corps" fly weekends and off days, and therefore qualify for extra pay.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Obviously, perhaps there are some defects; there may be some ways in which very few high-ranking officers might be able to ride as

copilots without actually flying the planes. But I think the chairman of the committee brought out the very point at issue, that the problem of trying to eliminate waste, while at the same time preserving necessary hazard pay for men flying jet planes and other hot military airships, can best be solved by subsequent legislation, such as he proposes to report by May 1.

Mr. RUSSELL. May 15.

Mr. MONRONEY. That is the way to approach the problem complained of by the Senator from Illinois in his great efforts to save money. However, if in trying to save a few dollars in flight pay—

Mr. DOUGLAS. A hundred million dollars a year.

Mr. MONRONEY. If we should lose some B-36 or B-29 bombers in Japan, we shall have been penny wise and pound foolish, because the very men who today might be chairborne in the Pentagon, tomorrow might be sending a son of the Senator or other boys out to fly in Korea. I want a flying air force officer to be a man who can command other men and tell them where and when to fly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The purpose of the Senator from Oklahoma is the purpose of the Senator from Illinois. I, too, want an Air Force that flies. In particular, I want the pay to go to actual aviators, not to obsolescent aviators, those who because of girth or age have been retired to desks. That is just the point.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia has control of the time.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. MALONE. If, as the Senator from Illinois suggests, the regulations are being used to permit week-end excursions and the like, I should like to know if the results desired could not be obtained by simply an order from the head of the Air Force.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The basic law provides that the bonuses can be obtained if a man flies 4 hours a month or a total of 100 hours a year, or an average of 8 1/3 hours a month. The regulations prescribe the type and height of flying, but the amount of flying is prescribed by legislation. What the pending amendment tries to provide is that if officers receive the amount of pay indicated, they should give at least 20 hours a month in the air. That would mean they would get two and one-half times the amount of training they now receive, if the purpose is to promote efficiency. This amendment provides that they shall give value for the money received. Their responsibilities will not be discharged merely by 4 or 8 hours a month in the air, but they will have to fly 20 hours, so the amount of training will be two and one-half times that which is now received. Those flying merely to get flight pay would be squeezed out by that requirement.

Mr. MALONE. If the regulations are clear—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be necessary for the Senator from Nevada to have a Senator in control of the time yield to him.

Mr. RUSSELL. I merely wish to repeat substantially what I said a few minutes ago. There is not a Member of the Senate who has not had his attention called to some officer drawing flight pay but who has not altogether been entitled to draw such pay. All of us are indignant, and properly so, when we hear of an officer who is drawing flight pay when, as a matter of fact, his duties do not require him to be a pilot or entitle him to draw such pay. I wish to say that for every one of those men, there are three or four men who are receiving intensive training, and who may be in some way affected by the application of this amendment.

A subcommittee headed by the Senator from Texas is carefully going into every phase of this matter. I think we are all aware of what that subcommittee has done in the past, and I know that they will go into the question of flight pay and its administration in a careful manner and make adjustments on the basis of the hearings they will hold.

I wish to point out to the Senator from Illinois that this very amendment was offered a year ago, and it was rejected by the House. The House would not consider it in conference. The Senator has introduced no bill on the subject.

The Armed Services Committee is going into that subject now. I believe the Senate can depend on having a bill before it which will be based on facts, rather than being based on indignation against two or three officers who might have abused the provisions of the present law. I do not think we ought to legislate in this shotgun fashion. It is not necessary to do so to correct an evil. It is much better to allow the evil, affecting a few officers, to continue for 6 weeks than to complicate this bill with such an amendment, and also to jeopardize the accomplishment of a thorough job by way of legislation.

I hope the Senate will reject the pending amendment.

Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] requested some time. I yield him 2 minutes.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I asked for time before I heard the Senator from Georgia speak. He had said everything I intended to say, and I think he has said it much better than I could have said it, so I will not need the time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. It is my amendment designated "3-28-52-D."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, after line 24, it is proposed to add a new section, as follows:

SEC. All overseas station per diem allowances for members of the armed services on duty outside the continental United States or in Alaska, as set forth in the Joint Travel Regulations, appendix B, are hereby reduced 50 percent.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the Senate voted down one amendment which would have saved \$140,000,000, and it voted down another amendment which would have saved \$100,000,000. There were two other amendments affecting bonus pay which I had intended to offer, one relating to bonus pay for parachute, glider, and other such duty, which would have saved three and one-third million dollars, and one relating to extra bonus pay for doctors, which would have saved \$25,000,000. However, in view of the treatment which has been accorded to the other amendments, I do not propose to offer them, but I hope the committee will consider those subjects. I am offering the pending amendment, reducing overseas allowances by 50 percent, and I should like to speak very briefly on that point.

In addition to the basic pay which officers and men receive, and in addition to the quarters and subsistence allowances which they receive if they are stationed overseas, they also are given what is called an overseas allowance. I placed certain figures in the RECORD on Friday, and I ask Senators, if they are interested, to turn to page 3113 of the RECORD where they will see the scale on a per diem basis.

Very briefly, these additional amounts come to between \$2,000 and \$2,500 a year, over and above the basic pay, and above quarters and subsistence allowances. The result is that a colonel on duty in London receives a total of \$12,786, or about \$13,000. Moreover, this is added to in the occupied countries by allowances for servants, and other items which are charged not against the United States Government, but against the occupation costs in Germany, Austria, and Japan.

The result is that a very large proportion of our officers and the first three grades in the enlisted groups are living abroad on an extremely lavish scale. Everyone who has been abroad knows that to be so. Everyone who has friends who have gone abroad knows it to be so. That has the dual result of wasting a tremendous amount of money and breeding an enormous amount of ill will against us in those countries. I pointed out, for example, that a colonel who was a military attaché in London, and who received \$12,786, could draw, in addition, a military attaché's allotment of \$3,720 more, giving him a total of \$16,500.

I also pointed out that according to the British income-tax statistics there are only 16 people in the British Isles who have a net income of more than \$16,000 after taxes.

The result of all this is that America is being identified abroad not as a country of virile democracy, but as a country living off Europe, whose soldiers stationed abroad are living on the scale of the Waldorf-Astoria. That is not the impression we want to give to the world. It hurts our international relations, and it is provocative of great waste.

My amendment would cut these allowances in half. It would provide that the military personnel involved could receive an extra sum of between \$1,000 and \$1,250 a year, over and above base pay, over and above quarters and subsistence allowances, and over and above any sums provided by the countries which are being occupied. The amendment would save a great deal of money. It would save incalculable amounts of money, and also it would remove a provocative source of international opposition. The sums presently paid, I may say, are set not by Congress, but by administrative regulations. This is another example of the Armed Forces being extremely lavish with themselves at the expense of the taxpayers.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the statement of the distinguished Senator from Illinois. I listened with interest when he discussed this subject last week. I was somewhat surprised—nay, startled—by some of the figures which he gave the Senate. Over the week end I have had occasion to look into this subject to some extent. There may be instances of officers drawing more than they are entitled to draw. The Senator from Illinois has properly and correctly stated that it is done under regulations, rather than by law. However, the amounts involved are not quite so large as I was led to believe by the Senator's statement.

There are a number of printed schedules dealing with this subject. The per diem allowance in London to which the Senator has referred is not excessive. It is \$2.75 a day. So the comparison with the net income of \$16,000 which the Senator says is the maximum drawn by only 16 Britishers, is not applicable.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The \$3.75—

Mr. RUSSELL. It is \$2.75.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Appendix B of the Joint Travel Regulations, which I have before me, fixes a \$3.75 subsistence allowance for London, plus \$3 for quarters, making a total of \$6.75 a day, which comes to about \$2,350 a year.

Mr. RUSSELL. I was about to point out that the Senator's amendment relates to Joint Travel Regulations, Appendix B. Appendix B is no longer in effect. That has long since passed on. These regulations are redrawn every month; so the Senator's amendment is not tied in with any existing regulation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Under which shell is the pea now? It seems that whenever one tries to reduce the privileges of members of the Armed Forces, that group moves the pea under a new shell. However, in this shell game with the armed services, I am willing to modify my amendment so as to get at the right pea.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sorry that I have not been able to get into this "shell game" with any degree of success. The first I heard of these matters was when the Senator raised them on Friday of last week.

The total amount involved, which has been drawn under all travel or per diem allowances, is \$42,452,000. That is a very substantial sum of money. However, I wish to point out that \$30,418,000 of that money goes to the enlisted men.

Therefore, the officers, all told—and this includes travel and per diem—drew only \$12,000,000. Of course, that may be an excessive amount. Mr. President, it is very difficult indeed to deal with any organization so far flung as our Military Establishment without there being some waste and some abuse. I hope and believe that the subcommittee headed by the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], which is now investigating these subjects, will go fully into them and bring before the Senate legislative provisions which will have some validity.

The pending amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois relates to regulations which are no longer in effect and which were discarded some months ago.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wonder whether the distinguished Senator from Georgia, with his characteristic sense of fairness, would be willing to modify my amendment so that it will refer to the particular regulations which are now in effect. As chairman of the Armed Services Committee, he has access to that kind of information, and I have never been able to get it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I hand to the Senator from Illinois the material which was furnished to me approximately 30 seconds ago by the staff that has been dealing with the subject.

Mr. DOUGLAS. This material has suddenly sprung from the bowels of the earth. I must find my way through a maze of Army regulations.

Mr. RUSSELL. If anything has sprung from the bowels of the earth, it is the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois. I did not bring this subject before the Senate. I am glad that the Senator from Illinois has raised it, because it pin points the problem and makes it a proper subject for investigation. I would be happy if the Senator would introduce a bill on the subject and thus give all of us an opportunity to look into it. In that way we could have the subject investigated and could determine the proper course of action to take.

I do not believe the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois, even if adopted in the form proposed, would wreck our Military Establishment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Did the Senator say it would or would not wreck our Military Establishment?

Mr. RUSSELL. I said it would not.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I was confused by what seemed to be almost the equivalent of a double negative.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am not in a class with the Senator from Illinois as a grammarian. The thought I intended to convey was that I did not believe it would work any irreparable damage to the armed services of the United States if the Senate were to adopt the amendment. However, I think it is a very poor way to legislate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It would save a lot of money.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I do not believe that it could save a great amount of money. It might work some hardship on enlisted men. I do not know as to that. Of course, the Senator from Illinois is correct in saying that our army of occupation has lived in very splendid quarters. Such practice on the part of conquerors has been the unbroken rule throughout history. However, we are now changing our status in Germany. We are coming more and more to be an associate of Germany rather than an occupier of the country. I assume the conditions which have prevailed will soon change. Undoubtedly the subject should be inquired into. But how can any Member of the Senate, including the distinguished Senator from Illinois, know exactly what would be the consequences of a vote in favor of this amendment? I suggest that the subcommittee go ahead with the work on which it has embarked. The Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] will report a bill. If it does not rectify the instances that the Senator from Illinois has in mind, the Senator from Illinois may submit an amendment on the floor of the Senate to correct the situation. I hope the Senator will be kind enough to go before the subcommittee and make a statement which will give the members of the subcommittee information which will be helpful to them in framing proper legislation along the line the Senator has in mind and along which we should legislate, beginning in committee and then coming to the floor of the Senate, instead of beginning on the floor of the Senate and then requiring the Senate to send the bill back to the committee.

Obviously the matter can and will be corrected in due season. I hope the Senate will not adopt the amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have now figured out the Defense Department memoranda governing overseas allowances which are now in effect. Therefore I move to amend my amendment on line 4 by striking out Appendix B and substituting therefor Instruction memoranda 2-5, 2-6, and 2-7.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The Senator may modify his amendment without consent of the Senate. Does the Senator wish to modify his amendment accordingly?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois modifies his amendment accordingly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, reasons can always be found for not economizing, for deferring, and for postponing. In the meantime the Government of the United States goes into greater and

greater debt. Our deficit next year will be \$15,000,000,000. While the very financial solvency of our country is being threatened, we go on like Rip Van Winkle, who would take a drink and say, "We won't count it this time." We can save \$10,000,000,000, the amount of the estimated cash deficit, only by taking action on specific measures, cutting out abuses here and cutting out abuses there.

Of course the armed services will fight this attempt at economy. They are having a very good time of it. As the saying goes, "They never had it so good." However it is costing money.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Hendrickson	Monroney
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Moody
Bricker	Hill	Mundt
Bridges	Hoey	Murray
Butler, Md.	Holland	Neely
Byrd	Humphrey	Nixon
Cain	Hunt	O'Connor
Capehart	Ives	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Pastore
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Dirksen	Knowland	Schoeppel
Douglas	Langer	Seaton
Dworshak	Lehman	Smathers
Eastland	Lodge	Smith, Maine
Eaton	Long	Smith, N. J.
Ellender	Magnuson	Sparkman
Ferguson	Malone	Stennis
Flanders	Martin	Thye
Frear	Maybank	Underwood
Fulbright	McCarran	Watkins
George	McCarthy	Welker
Gillette	McFarland	Wiley
Green	McKellar	Williams
Hayden	Millikin	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], as modified.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on this question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on this question I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment, as modified, was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I call up my amendment. It has been read. I wish to speak on it now. The amendment is a short one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Arkansas has asked some questions about the effect of the amendment. It will affect 480 employees—commissioned officers, warrant officers, or enlisted personnel. The amendment covers certain enlisted personnel, employees of the United States Maritime Service, Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, who are to receive the same benefits of an increase in basic pay which members of the other uniformed services have.

The cost of the amendment will amount to \$121,000 a year additional, to cover the increases.

Under the statutes, the officers of the Maritime Service receive the same pay as that received by the Coast Guard. In the bill, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service are already provided for. This amendment extends the increase in pay to the maritime employees.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my entire statement on this amendment be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSON OF COLORADO

1. Will affect 480 employees—commissioned officers, warrant officers, or enlisted persons of any rank or grade.

2. Cost \$121,000 per year additional, to cover increases.

3. Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic, Public Health, and Armed Services provided for in the bill.

The amendment would include certain (enlisted personnel) employees of the United States Maritime Service, Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, to receive the benefits of an increase in basic pay the same as the other uniformed services.

Section 216 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1126), authorized the establishment of the United States Maritime Service and authorized the Maritime Commission, now succeeded by the Maritime Administration, to fix the rates of pay of persons enrolled in the service and to assimilate the ranks, grades, and ratings for this personnel with those "as are now or shall hereafter be prescribed" for the personnel of the Coast Guard. Section 509 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 expressly covers the assimilation of pay and allowances of commissioned officers not in the uniformed services to those of officers in the uniformed services, but does not cover the enlisted personnel.

Enrollees of the United States Maritime Service on active administrative duty have, by administrative action of the former Maritime Commission, pursuant to the statute creating the maritime service, received the pay and allowances in their respective ranks, grades, and ratings, as have been provided for personnel of the Coast Guard with similar ranks, grades, and ratings. After the enactment of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, because of difficulty in securing the necessary appropriation, the increases provided by that act, effective October 1, 1949, could not be made on that date, and the increases were not made until January 1, 1950, so far as the enrollees of the maritime service on active administrative duty were concerned, since in this case regulations were not accorded retrospective effect. The applicable appropriation acts for fiscal 1951 (Public Law 759, 81st Cong.) and fiscal 1952 (Public Law 137, 82d Cong.) expressly provide the funds for pay and allowances comparable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law.

Section 509 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 provides as follows:

"Sec. 509. The provisions of titles II and III of this act shall apply equally to those persons serving not as commissioned officers in any of the uniformed services, but whose pay or allowances, or both, under existing law are assimilated to the pay and allowances of a commissioned officer of any grade or rank of any of the uniformed services.

In order to avoid the recurrence of any questions of points of order being raised to appropriation provisions to carry out the increases in the pending bill, when enacted, as applicable to the employees in ques-

tion, it is recommended that section 509 be amended by inserting a new section in the pending bill now before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended, in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, to the committee amendment I send to the desk an amendment which I offer and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 6, between lines 3 and 4, after the colon, it is proposed to strike out the table, and to insert the following table:

	1 dependent	2 dependents	Over 2 dependents
E-7-----	\$67.50	\$67.50	\$67.50 plus \$30 for each dependent in excess of 2.
E-6-----	67.50	67.50	Do.
E-5-----	67.50	75.00	\$75 plus \$30 for each dependent in excess of 2.
E-4-----	67.50	75.00	Do.
E-3-----	55.00	95.00	\$95 plus \$30 for each dependent in excess of 2.
E-2-----	55.00	95.00	Do.
E-1-----	55.00	95.00	Do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I shall not take 20 minutes on this matter.

I wish to describe the amendment, inasmuch as it refers to the table appearing on page 6 of the committee amendment.

The part of the committee amendment to which my amendment relates is the one prescribing the allowances for dependents. As probably all Members of the Senate will recall, at the time when we debated the Dependents' Assistance Act of 1950, there was considerable discussion regarding how much allowance should be made to the families of servicemen, in particular families having more than two dependents. At that time the allotments provided for dependents were increased only up to the point of two dependents. In other words, the Dependents' Assistance Act of 1950 provided maximum benefits for the families of servicemen having only one or two dependents, and then provided a fixed amount for all such families having more than two dependents.

Mr. President, it seems to me that if a man is called into the service and has three or four children, he should be given some additional compensation for the care of his family.

Furthermore, the cost of living has sharply increased since the time when the Dependents' Assistance Act of 1950 went into effect. The full impact of inflation has occurred since that time, and we have not taken adequate recognition of what really has happened.

For example, according to the reports on the measure now before the Senate,

for enlisted members on grades E-1 to E-3, with one dependent, the increase was \$6 a month—in other words, from \$45 to \$51. For two dependents the increase was \$12.50 a month, or up to \$80; for more than 2 dependents, the increase was \$15 a month, or up to \$100.

Mr. President, my position is based upon a set of facts, namely, that the necessary allowances for rent, food, clothing, heat, fuel, and all the other items necessary for living must be increased because the cost of those items has sharply advanced since the time when that act was placed on the statute books. Therefore, Mr. President, the table included in my amendment would adjust assistance allotments based on the rise in the cost of living.

We have just given the civil servants of the Government increased pay, based on a recognition of the increase in the cost of living. Under the wage stabilization program, we have recognized the escalator clause in connection with the contractual relationships between employers and employees, based on the cost of living. We have provided a minimum increase of 10 percent, without any administrative action on the part of the Wage Stabilization Board.

I am simply stating that in the case of men who are called into the armed services, either by the Selective Service System or by means of enlistment, their families should be adequately provided for by allotments to the families and by deductions from the servicemen's income.

Let me present some figures and facts in connection with this matter: Under the present law, a serviceman receiving \$80 a month gives, out of his pay check, \$40; and \$45 is added by the Government as an additional allotment, if there is one dependent. Another \$22 is added if there are two dependents; another \$35 is added if there are more than two dependents.

I am suggesting that these allotment rates be increased up to \$55 for one dependent, up to \$95 for two dependents, and up to \$125 for three dependents; in other words, an additional \$30 for each additional dependent above two. I should like to remind the chairman of this committee, who has done an excellent job in his work upon this very controversial and highly complex pay bill, that all that has been suggested and all that has been proposed by the Senator from Minnesota is adjusted assistance allotments based upon the Consumers Price Index.

Mr. President, on June 4, 1951, I introduced a bill on this very subject. That bill was documented by a statement which I presented at that time and had printed in the RECORD. I also included at the time of the introduction of the bill a number of letters from social agencies throughout the country—social agencies which have been investigating cases of hardship in the families of servicemen. I also included for the purposes of background a discussion of Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates having to do with the annual living costs of a worker's family in certain cities throughout the

United States. I included the compilation of the Consumers Price Index. I repeat that anyone who will look at the record as it was presented, not on the basis of conjecture, but on the basis of statistical analysis, on the basis of the percentage increase in the cost of living will find that the table which the Senator from Minnesota has placed as an amendment before this body is a proposal which merely gives adequate recognition to what has happened in the items which go to make up a typical family budget.

Now to give a case or two in point, some of the cases which were brought to my attention from my own State, for example, by the Hennepin County Council of Social Agencies, an organization which carries on social work in a population group of more than 1,000,000 people. That council of social agencies cited case after case and gave personal documentation of the family budgets and the hardships which were being caused by the lack of adequate family budgets. They pointed out the need for an immediate rise in the allotments granted to the families of servicemen.

My amendment, then, Mr. President, would work as follows: In the lowest classification, that of private, who has a base pay of \$80 a month, there would be taken from his base pay, under the amendment which I propose, \$40, to be applied to the care of his family; added to that would be \$55 for one dependent; and added to that would be \$30 for each additional dependent, depending upon how many members there were in the family.

In the case of a man who has a base pay of \$82.50, there would be taken from it for his family \$40, and added to it would be \$30 across the board for each additional dependent. I ask, Mr. President, who is there in this country who can get by with \$30 a month for each additional dependent? There may be some who have forgotten how much it costs to bring up a 4-year-old or a 3-year-old or a 2-year old son, but I have not; and I know that it is impossible to get by on an additional \$30 a month.

When the young man is overseas or in a camp and has left his family behind and the mother or wife has two or three little children, she cannot possibly afford to go out to work, because if she does she must hire a maid. Of course, if she could make herself into a corporation, she could deduct that as a business expense; but as a wife and as a mother, there is no way by which she can deduct for purposes of taxation any expenditure which might be paid for a maid.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to point out that these allowances are all tax-exempt.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I know.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no tax liability whatever upon these allowances.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I know they are tax free. I was only using this to find a characteristic example of what would

happen in an average man's family. If the wife employs a maid or someone to help do the dishes or clean the house, there is nothing that can be deducted. However, I submit that the maximum which she would be able to get for her family under the pending bill, which the distinguished chairman is advancing, would be if she were the wife of a private and had two dependents or more, \$100 a month. It seems to me that such an amount is inadequate to provide for sustenance and subsistence for a family.

I therefore ask that the Senate take into consideration before it votes upon this particular section of the armed services pay bill the subsistence allotments for wives and children. We have given a great deal of assistance in quarters allotments for the members of the armed services. We have given recognition to the need of increased pay. But when it comes to a family which is left behind, a real problem in every community, an intimate personal problem for the individuals involved, and a problem of morale for the man who is in the armed services, I submit that the recommendations which are proposed by the Armed Services Committee are very inadequate. I suggest that for the buck private, for a private first class, and for corporals a maximum of \$15 a month as a dependency allotment is an inadequate provision. So, Mr. President, I ask support for the amendment which I have offered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, this amendment only goes to show what a wonderful body the United States Senate is. A good deal of criticism has been expressed in committee over increasing these allowances so far beyond those recommended by the Department and suggested in the House bill.

The Senator from Minnesota finds fault because we have not raised them quite as high as he proposes to go. The Senator referred to a figure of 10 percent, or some such figure, which was allowed in the increase in pay granted to the civilian personnel of the Government.

I should like to point out that this bill raises each and every one of these allowances more than 10 percent above the present scale. It raises them considerably above what the House provided. Indeed, we have gone so far in the case of these allowances that we have almost increased them to the amount suggested by the Senator from Minnesota in his amendment. For example, a private, a man in the lowest rank, now receives \$45 a month as an allowance for quarters.

The Committee has raised that to \$51 a month. Some members of the committee thought that too high. The Senator from Minnesota would raise it \$4 more. In the case of a private with more than two dependents, the committee raised the allowance from \$85 a month to \$100 a month, which is almost 20 percent. The Senator from Minnesota suggested \$105 a month, which is only \$5 more than we have increased it.

Mr. President, in my judgment the committee has dealt most generously with the subject of allowances, and the

only way we were able to do it was by reducing the basic pay rate which was included in the House bill.

I again wish to point out that these allowances are tax-free; and in these days anything one gets that is tax-free makes a considerable difference when we consider the very high range of taxes.

I consider that we have been very generous in this matter. I do not think the Senate would be justified in increasing the allowances above the amounts which have been presented in the committee bill. I hope the Senate will reject this amendment.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I was not in the Senate when the vote was taken on the Douglas amendments. I was presiding at a committee meeting and could not be present.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, we have been placing an unfair burden upon those who have been called into the service of their country. The original act was passed in 1942 and was amended in 1944. Since that time, when the cost-of-living index was around 125.5, it has gone to approximately 196. Since the basic legislation was passed, the amount of allotment permitted for the dependents of servicemen has not kept pace with the over-all increase since the base legislation. I am not saying that the committee has not taken this fact into consideration. I say that the general program is reasonable and has been directed at meeting the requirements, but as the Armed Services Subcommittee makes further study of other matters, I ask them to direct their attention to assistance for dependents. I have received hundreds of letters from all over the United States, from social welfare agencies in city after city, which I have introduced into the Record, bringing to my attention the very difficult conditions under which many families are living.

I hope there will be a time in the not too distant future when we shall be able to give some recognition to the larger families, particularly in communities where there are new industries which have forced up the general living costs.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, of course it costs more to take care of a family consisting of a wife and three children than it does to take care of a smaller family. There has never before been any distinction between officers' families with one dependent and families with 6 or 8 dependents. We have made that distinction in this bill. Some commissioned officers actually draw less money than do those in the higher grades of the non-commissioned rank.

I believe we have dealt fairly with the subject. The bill probably will not take care of every family, particularly those with unusual expenses, but, by and large, I think the dependents will be very glad to get the substantial increases which are provided by the bill. I think these increased allowances will greatly alleviate the suffering which is undoubtedly occurring in many homes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. We must differentiate between the servicemen's dependency legislation and the Career Compensation Act. One is for the enlisted personnel and the other is for officers. The Armed Services Committee, as it studies the matter, should take into consideration what every agency of the Government has taken into consideration, namely, the percentage rise in the cost of living, and find a base point from which to operate. That base point is found in the legislation which was passed in 1942 and subsequent amendments. The cost of living has gone up approximately 70 percent since that time, and during that period the allotments which have been made for the enlisted men have gone up considerably less. There is a discrepancy which needs to be eliminated. It is on that basis that I have offered my amendment; and I ask for a vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 8 it is proposed to strike out all of lines 1 to 3 inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 3. The provisions of this title shall be effective on the first day of the month in which this title is enacted.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I desire to make a very brief explanation of the amendment. The bill started on its legislative course several months ago. The Armed Services Committee reported it on the 5th day of March, and I believe it was the assumption that it would be enacted into law by April 1. Today is the last day of March, and it is impossible to get the bill enacted into law by the first of April, because it will have to go to conference. Assuming it becomes law during the month of April, my amendment simply provides for it to become effective as of April 1 instead of May 1.

Last year, when we enacted legislation to provide pay increases for civilian employees, we dated it back to July 1, or perhaps to January 1. I think it went back a period of 10 months. The amendment would have virtually no retroactive effect but would simply make the effective date April 1, rather than May 1, assuming that the bill becomes law within the next several days. That is all the amendment seeks to do. I believe it is fair and reasonable, and I hope the committee will accept it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I had intended offering a similar amendment, but the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] interposed an objection. Because of his apprehension that it might become law before

May 1, I told him I would not offer the amendment, nor would I support such an amendment. I shall, therefore, vote against the amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I suggested to the Armed Services Committee that it make the bill retroactive to the date on which it passed the House. I think the committee members were more or less in agreement with such an amendment, but we were told that it was administratively impossible to operate it. We are advised, however, that the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama would be very easy to administer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment which I should like to have the clerk state.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

The proviso contained in section 202 (d) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, is amended by inserting immediately after the word "That", a comma and the following: "effective as of June 1, 1942.". Any increased retired pay accruing by reason of the amendment made by this subsection to any retired enlisted man for the period beginning June 1, 1942, and ending June 30, 1946, shall be paid to such retired enlisted man by the Secretary concerned in a lump sum.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I shall take but a few minutes to explain the amendment. It was proposed by me sometime ago, and was submitted to the Committee on Armed Services, but was not included in the bill as it was reported.

In the pay bill of 1942 the group of old soldiers covered by the amendment, who had served in the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Uprising, and in the Philippines, were excluded from the so-called credit pay. That was restored in 1946.

I was chairman of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Military Affairs which reported the bill which took care of that matter, and I know that leaving out these men was an oversight, that our committee did not realize we were taking the pay away from them. As a matter of fact, we inserted a saving clause in the bill which we thought took care of the situation.

Later both Houses of Congress passed a measure restoring this pay, and the President, upon advice from the Army, vetoed it. However, when the pay bill of 1946 was passed, the oversight was corrected, but corrected as of July 1, 1946. The result is that from 1942 to 1946 these few hundred men were deprived of pay to which they had been entitled for the service they had rendered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Can the Senator give the Senate some information as to the estimated amount involved?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes; it is estimated that the total cost would be about \$800,000. It does not involve a thing in the world but something for which the Government contracted with these men, and then by act of Congress we took it away from them for 49 months, and never have restored it.

I submit that in all fairness these persons should be added to the pending bill and should be given the pay to which they are entitled. Congress recognized they were entitled to it by restoring it to them in 1946, but it did not grant them back pay which had been taken away from them.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there is much in this amendment which is commendable, but I hope the Senate will not complicate or endanger the pending bill by adding this provision to it. I believe it would cost in the neighborhood of a million dollars. I point out that just as many of the group referred to have died since this payment accrued as those who are alive today. As I understand, the amendment applies only to those who are alive. It does not undertake to correct the situation for the estates or dependents of those who died since 1942. I do not believe the amendment would equalize the situation. I repeat I certainly hope that the Senate will not complicate the pending bill by adding this provision to it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am sure the Senator will agree there is an equity involved; will he not?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think perhaps an equity is involved.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Certainly those who are now alive, and who must be around 80 years old, must need the money more than do the heirs or the estates of those who died.

Mr. RUSSELL. I was pointing out that the Senator came in at a late date to correct this matter.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Does not the Senator remember that the amendment was before the committee? And I wonder if the Senator heard me refer to what happened in 1942. I am not speaking from hearsay. I was chairman of the subcommittee which reported the pay bill, and we thought we had taken care of the persons involved in my amendment. Later both Houses passed a bill to take care of this restoration, but it was not taken care of until 1946, when provision was written into the law, but for some reason there was no provision for payment for the 49 months which had intervened.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator also said the President vetoed it on two occasions; did he not?

Mr. SPARKMAN. On one occasion, I believe.

Mr. RUSSELL. I certainly do not believe we should jeopardize the bill now

pending by inserting a provision which was vetoed by the last two Presidents of the United States, with all the circumstances which make it important that the bill be approved at a very early date.

The Senator has offered one amendment to which the Senate has agreed, and which will help the beneficiaries covered by it. If the Senate adopts the pending amendment, it may result in delaying by several months the time when the bill will finally be approved. I do not believe we should jeopardize increased payment to 3,500,000 men who are now in the armed services by bringing in an outside matter of the kind suggested.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I apologize for the frequent interruptions, but will the Senator again yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator remembers, of course, that in 1946 his committee, along with the similar committee in the House, recognized the inequity which had been done the men to whom I have referred, and restored the pay as of that date.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. And the President did not veto the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. If we give them the back pay on the same principle, pay them what we owe them, there will be no question about it, and certainly it will not endanger the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. That may be, but I know there have been two or three pay bills which have affected retired pay, which have been enacted since 1946, and this provision was not in any of them, and I see no reason why we should endanger or delay the pending bill, which is so vital to the servicemen and the dependents of the men who are in the service, by inserting a highly controversial provision of the kind proposed. I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to insert on page 7, after line 24, the following new section:

SEC. 103. The Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, is further amended by inserting in the third proviso to section 511, after the words "former member of the uniformed services", the words "service as a cadet or midshipman in the case of those members appointed to the United States Naval Academy prior to March 4, 1913." This section shall be effective as of October 1, 1949. Appropriations currently available for pay and allowances of members of the uniformed services shall be available for retroactive payments authorized under this act.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amendment which I offer will correct what I consider to be a grave injustice to a relatively few individuals of advanced years now on the retired lists.

Prior to 1913, service as a cadet at the Military Academy or as a midshipman at the Naval Academy counted as military service toward retirement. As a matter of fact, such service did count up until a few months ago, when it was suddenly discontinued as a result of a Comptroller General's decision based on the language of section 511 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949. As a result of this decision the military services are demanding the repayment of considerable sums of money from the less than 300 individuals this amendment will affect.

This injustice has been brought to my attention by a boyhood friend, Admiral William R. White, who was appointed to the Naval Academy by the late Senator Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona. Admiral White graduated from the Naval Academy in 1897. Because there were no vacancies for officers in the Navy at the time of his graduation he was appointed a naval cadet. He served as a naval cadet for 2 years, until vacancies occurred and he became an ensign in the Navy. While a naval cadet he served with Admiral Dewey at Manila.

He commanded the collier *Brutus*, which towed the *Monterey* across the Pacific, and when the *Monterey* arrived in Manila Bay the guns of the *Monterey* outranged the Spanish forts, and that brought about the surrender of the Spaniards.

For "eminent and conspicuous conduct," during the bombardment and capture of Manila, and upon the personal recommendation of Admiral Dewey, Naval Cadet White was advanced five numbers on the list of naval cadets by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Comptroller's ruling not only disallows the time Admiral White spent at the Naval Academy, but also the 2-year period he was serving with Admiral Dewey.

Certainly it was not the intent of the Career Compensation Act to disallow service in battle, regardless of military rank.

I hope that the chairman of the Armed Services Committee will accept this amendment to the pending measure. I am informed that it deals with less than 300 individuals, and the annual cost will be only a few thousand dollars and this amount will decline with the years. The Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] joins me in sponsoring the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the condition referred to by the Senator arose through a ruling by the Comptroller General. There is no question about the congressional intent. Through a construction placed on the act of 1949, the question finally got into the hands of the Comptroller General. I am willing to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to increase certain pay and allowances for members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BYRD, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. SALTONSTALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the military pay bill, which was passed this afternoon, be printed with the Senate amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 690. An act to permit certain lands heretofore conveyed to the city of Canton, S. Dak., for park, recreation, airport, or other public purposes, to be leased by it so long as the income therefrom is used for such purposes;

S. 1184. An act to extend the Youth Corrections Act to the District of Columbia;

S. 1212. An act to amend section 2113 of title 18 of the United States Code;

S. 1669. An act to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, with respect to payments for the benefit of persons under legal disability;

S. 2085. An act to further amend section 5136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, with respect to underwriting and dealing in securities issued by the Central Bank for Cooperatives;

S. 2266. An act to authorize and validate payments of periodic pay increases for temporary indefinite employees of the Department of the Navy within the period of March 17, 1947, to July 1, 1948;

S. 2549. An act to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders;

S. 2677. An act to restore to 70 pounds and 100 inches in girth and length combined the maximum weight and size limitations for appliances, or parts thereof, for the blind sent through the mails; and

S. J. Res. 140. Joint resolution to permit the Federal National Mortgage Association to make commitments to purchase certain mortgages.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nomination of Bernard A. O'Reilly to be postmaster at Stephan, S. Dak., which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nomination on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California desire recognition?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like temporarily to suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator cannot do so "temporarily."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I do not yield for that purpose right now.

I give notice that tomorrow at some time we shall take up the three treaties which are on the Executive Calendar. Previously it has been stated that before we took up a treaty a day's notice would be given. So I am giving notice now that the three treaties on the Executive Calendar will be taken up tomorrow. I do not think there will be any objection to them.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TOBEY. I notice on the news ticker that the eminent Democrat, James A. Farley, of New York, has just made a statement which I pass on to the majority leader. He stated, referring to the Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago this summer, that there would be more candidates than bees at bee time. Can the Senator confirm that statement?

Mr. McFARLAND. There will be plenty of votes in November, and I am sure there will be a number of candidates, because they will want those votes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is not strictly a parliamentary inquiry.

The clerk will state the nomination on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the Executive Calendar go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Executive Calendar will go over.

FISCAL PROCEDURES

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words on the resolution which was adopted by the conference committee of the Republican Party this morning, with relation to the consolidation of the general appropriations, and improved budget procedure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senate will resume the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. FERGUSON resumed his speech, and spoke for several minutes, when the following occurred:

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Senator from Michigan be permitted to be made as in executive session. I was on my feet. The reason I make that suggestion is that the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] is on his way to the Chamber to bring up a matter in executive session. So I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Senator from Michigan be considered as being made in executive session.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan would like to have that done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that may be done. The Chair thought that what the Senator from Michigan was about to discuss was legislative business, and he declared the executive session over. There was no objection.

Mr. FERGUSON. My statement can be made just as well in executive session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection—

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CONNALLY. Did I correctly understand that the Chair had declared the executive session at an end?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes. The Chair stated that, without objection, the Senate would resume the consideration of legislative business, because the Chair thought the Senator from Michigan wanted to discuss legislative business.

Mr. CONNALLY. Granting consent that what the Senator from Michigan says may be considered as being said in executive session does not change the assertion that the executive session has been concluded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; the Chair does not think so. The statement will go in the RECORD as it is made, whether it be in executive session or legislative session.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, my only point was that the Senator from Utah was on his way to the Chamber. I spoke to the majority leader and told him that the Senator from Utah wished to make a statement in executive session. It was at that point, if the Chair will recall, that I was about to suggest the absence of a quorum. I understood that it was perfectly agreeable to the majority leader. The purpose was to give the Senator from Utah an opportunity to reach the Chamber. I did not want any technical parliamentary situation to arise which would foreclose the Senator from Utah from making his motion or statement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate can always go back into executive session.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. I desire the floor while the Senate is in executive session. It is necessary under the rule.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan will not yield at the present moment because the Senate is in executive session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not agree that the Senate is at present in executive session, because the Chair announced that the Senate would resume the consideration of legislative business. The Chair thought that the executive business had been concluded, and that the remarks of the Senator from Michigan would relate to legislative business and not executive business. There was no objection to the announcement of the Chair.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, in order to keep the record straight, my unanimous-consent request was that the remarks of the Senator from Michigan might be considered as being made in executive session. I understood that the question was asked whether there was objection to that request. No objection was raised to considering that what the Senator from Michigan was about to say would be said in executive session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Frequently requests are made that something which is done or said be considered as having been done or said either in legislative or executive session. That does not mean that the Senate is actually in legislative session or executive session, but it means that whatever is done is done as though the Senate were in either legislative or executive session. The Chair has no desire to cut off any Senator or preclude him from doing what he wishes to do in executive session. However, the Chair asked if there was objection to the Senate resuming the consideration of legislative business, and there was no objection.

The Senator from California said he would like to make the point of no quorum, but he did not make it. After that there was a private conference between him and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], in which the Chair was not a participant.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I asked the Senator from California not to suggest the absence of a quorum, because I thought there would be other business which would take up sufficient time to allow the Senator from Utah to be notified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Chair's announcement that the executive session was terminated and that the Senate would resume the consideration of legislative business will be abrogated.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Chair has ruled that the executive session has ended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct. The Chair ended it by asking if there was objection to the Senate resuming the consideration of legislative business. There was no objection.

Mr. CONNALLY. That ends it, does it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Supposedly it does. The Chair knew nothing about the intention of the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS]. The Chair did not know that the Senator from Utah was on his way to the Chamber or what he intended to do when he got here.

Is there objection to the suggestion of the Chair that the Senate resume consideration of executive business? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, as in executive session, I continue with my remarks. I ask unanimous consent that the intervening debate may be placed at the beginning of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Reorganization Act passed by Congress, which is a part of the rules of this body, provides as follows, under the heading "Legislative Budget," in section 138:

SEC. 138. (a) The Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, or duly authorized subcommittees thereof, are authorized and directed to meet jointly at the beginning of each regular session of Congress and after study and consultation, giving due consideration to the budget recommendations of the President, report to their respective Houses a legislative budget for the ensuing fiscal year, including the estimated over-all Federal receipts and expenditures for such year. Such report shall contain a recommendation for the maximum amount to be appropriated for expenditure in such year which shall include such an amount to be reserved for deficiencies as may be deemed necessary by such committees. If the estimated receipts exceed the estimated expenditures, such report shall contain a recommendation for a reduction in the public debt. Such report shall be made by February 15.

The majority party in the Senate and in the House have failed and neglected, and in fact refused, to carry out that particular section of the rule, so we have no means of ascertaining the amount of the deficit for this year, because we have no estimate of the amount of receipts, and no estimate as to the amount of expenditures.

In 1950 we had a single or one-package appropriation bill. It was possible under the provisions of the single appropriation bill, covering all the appropriations at one time, to estimate the entire cost of the Government.

The Senator from Michigan and the other members of the Republican conference believe that the one-package appropriation bill was of great value in effecting economy and presenting a proper fiscal policy for the Government of the United States. It is along that line that the Senator from Michigan was eager that the conference adopt a certain policy. The Senate Republican conference this morning adopted a resolution which I should like to read to the Senate. It deserves the attention of the whole Senate and the public. The resolution in the main urged three things:

First. A packaged, single appropriation bill.

Second. More adequate staffs to handle the flood of budget requests

emanating from the executive departments.

Third. Improved budget procedures.

All three of these requests speak loudly for more economy. All of us have seen control of the purse strings gradually slip away from Congress.

The Republican Members of the Senate, taking note that very few members of the Democratic majority have done anything in this session toward achieving greater economy and efficiency in the Federal Government, unanimously approved the resolution.

We are certain that, with this resolution, we speak for almost everyone in this country who demands economy in our Government. Since economy-creating legislation has met constant road-blocking from the Democratic majority in this session, the Republicans feel that it is our duty to wage war against waste. We feel that it is every Senator's duty to fight for improved budget procedure and analysis.

Mr. President, I shall read the resolution into the RECORD:

RESOLUTION ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ON IMPROVED BUDGET PROCEDURES ADOPTED BY REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE OF THE SENATE ON MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1952

Whereas the power of the purse is the exclusive constitutional right and responsibility of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas the efforts of Congress to control expenditures have been repeatedly frustrated by the executive departments of the Government; and

Whereas recurring Treasury deficits, huge Federal outlays for defense, foreign aid, and civilian purposes, including indefensible waste, and the rising burden of the public debt and taxes are fundamental factors in inflation and jeopardize the fiscal solvency of the Nation; and

Whereas there is an insistent and growing demand from the country and the taxpayers that Congress develop a more efficient and effective system of handling the annual appropriation bills; and

Whereas the appropriation process has hitherto been piecemeal in nature, each supply bill being separately considered by different subcommittees in each Chamber, but without consideration of their interrelationships or of the over-all aspects of expenditure and revenue programs; and

Whereas the recurring log-jam of appropriation bills at the end of recent sessions of Congress has required the passage of a series of continuing resolutions to keep the Government going, and handicap the sensible planning of public business; and

Whereas the experiment with the single-package appropriation bill procedure during 1950 was abandoned without adequate experience; and

Whereas it is extremely difficult for Congress to balance the Federal budget unless it is in a position to compare total estimated receipts with total prospective expenditures as set forth in a single-package appropriation bill: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Republican Conference of the Senate, That we favor as a permanent feature of Federal fiscal policy the consolidation into one general appropriation bill of all the regular appropriations for the support of the Government; and be it further

Resolved, That we favor and will support legislation to equip our Appropriations Committees with sufficient trained staffs and other needed powers and facilities to enable the thorough detection and elimination of

waste and useless Government functions so that taxes may be reduced, the budget balanced, and payments made for the reduction of the national debt; and be it further

Resolved, That we favor in principle the creation of a Joint Committee on the Budget as set forth in Senate 913, Eighty-second Congress, first session.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I merely wish to say to my distinguished friend from Michigan, whom I admire very much, that, in my opinion, I think his party is entirely wrong in advocating a single-package appropriation bill. I think it is the most undesirable way of appropriating money I have ever heard of. It is absolutely impossible for the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to do the work that is demanded of him if such a single-package bill is used. When the question arises I shall oppose with all the vigor I possess the enactment of a law providing for such a bill. We used the method during one year, and then abandoned it; and have not used it since.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I desire to second what the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has stated.

On the calendar as order No. 796 the Senate will find Report No. 842, dealing with the consolidated general appropriation bill. Included in the report are my individual views, and contained in those views are statements by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and by the chairmen of all the subcommittees of that committee, all of them testifying to the utter unworkability of a one-package appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I should like to interrupt the Senator from Arizona long enough to suggest that he ask that the statements be printed in the RECORD at this point, so that they may be made a part of his remarks. In that way we may have them before us.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that my minority views and the accompanying statements be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I ask unanimous consent that the views of the majority be likewise printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered, as in legislative session.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] is in the Chamber. He had sent word that there was a subject on which he desired to speak in executive session. I merely wanted to make certain, in protecting his right to

make his statement or to submit a motion, that the technicality of having passed from executive session to legislative session would not foreclose him, on the theory that we were no longer in executive session and that in effect we are having two executive sessions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate does not pass from either an executive session or a legislative session merely by agreeing that a Senator may do something as in that session. For example, an executive session goes on just the same if something is put into the RECORD or something is done "as in legislative session." Frequently in legislative session the Senate does things "as in executive session," but that does not change the status of the legislative session.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is the Senate still in executive session?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate is still in executive session.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, a few days ago—

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan has the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thought the Senator from Michigan had concluded his remarks.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, we had obtained permission to print some material in the RECORD.

I merely wish to say that I commend most heartily to the Senator an article prepared by Representative JOHN PHILLIPS, of California, in which he discusses in a thorough and detailed manner the single-package appropriation bill. The article was published in the National Tax Journal in the issue of September 1951, and I shall make it a point to see that the Senator receives a copy of that article. I am sure that Representative PHILLIPS' analysis of the situation shows that the one-package bill is a waste of time and a waste of money, and he is joined in that view by a majority of the House Committee on Appropriations, which this very year refused to undertake for a second time the one-package appropriation bill.

EXHIBIT 1

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

The Committee on Rules and Administration, to whom was referred the resolution (S. Con. Res. 27) providing for a consolidated general appropriation bill for each fiscal year, having considered the same, report favorably thereon and recommend that the resolution be passed.

The resolution follows:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That effective on the first day of the second regular session of the Eighty-second Congress, the joint rule of the Senate and of the House of Representatives contained in section 138 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(c) (1) All appropriations for each fiscal year shall be consolidated in one general appropriation bill to be known as the 'Consolidated General Appropriation Act of ' (the blank to be filled in with the appropriate fiscal year). The consolidated general appropriation bill may be divided into separate titles, each title corresponding so far as practicable to the respective regular general appropriation bills heretofore enacted. As used in this paragraph the term 'appropriations'

shall not include deficiency or supplemental appropriations, appropriations under private acts of Congress, or rescissions of appropriations.

"(2) The consolidated general appropriation bill for each fiscal year, and each deficiency and supplemental general appropriation bill containing appropriations available for obligation during such fiscal year, shall contain provisions limiting the net amount to be obligated during such fiscal year in the case of each appropriation made therein which is available for obligation beyond the close of such fiscal year. Such consolidated general appropriation bill shall also contain provisions limiting the net amounts to be obligated during such fiscal year from all other prior appropriations which are available for obligation beyond the close of such fiscal year. Each such general appropriation bill shall also contain a provision that the limitations required by this paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit the incurring of an obligation in the form of a contract within the respective amounts appropriated or otherwise authorized by law, if such contract does not provide for the delivery of property or the rendition of services during such fiscal year in excess of the applicable limitations on obligations. The foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not be applicable to appropriations made specifically for the payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General of the United States and of judgments, to amounts appropriated under private acts of Congress, to appropriations for the payment of interest on the public debt, or to revolving funds or appropriations thereto.

"(3) The committee reports accompanying each consolidated general appropriation bill, and any conference report thereon, shall show in tabular form, for information purposes, by items and totals—

"(A) the amount of each appropriation, including estimates of amounts becoming available in the fiscal year under permanent appropriations;

"(B) estimates of the amounts to be transferred between such appropriations;

"(C) estimates of the net amount to be expended in such fiscal year from each appropriation referred to in clause (A);

"(D) estimates of the net amount to be expended in such fiscal year from the balances of prior appropriations;

"(E) the totals of the amounts referred to in clauses (C) and (D); and

"(F) estimates of the total amount which will be available for expenditure subsequent to the close of such fiscal year from the appropriations referred to in clause (A).

The committee reports accompanying each deficiency and supplemental appropriation bill containing appropriations available for obligation or expenditure during such fiscal year, and each appropriation rescission bill, and any conference report on any such bill, shall include appropriate cumulative revisions of such tabulations.

"(4) The committee reports accompanying each consolidated general appropriation bill, and any conference report thereon, shall show in tabular form, for information purposes, for each wholly owned Government corporation or other agency of the Government which is authorized to receive and expend receipts without covering such receipts into the Treasury of the United States and which uses a checking account maintained with the Treasurer of the United States for that purpose (A) the estimated expenditures (other than retirement of borrowing) to be made out of such checking account for the fiscal year, (B) the estimated receipts (other than borrowing) to be deposited in such checking account for such fiscal year, and (C) the difference between (A) and (B).

"(5) The provisions of paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) shall not be applicable to appropriations of trust funds or to transactions involving public-debt retirement.

"(6) No general appropriation bill shall be received or considered in either House unless the bill and the report accompanying it conform with this rule.

"(7) The Appropriations Committees of the two Houses may hold hearings simultaneously on each general appropriation bill or may hold joint hearings thereon.

"(d) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized when requested by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to transmit to said chairman, as soon as possible, a current estimate of the overall Federal receipts for the ensuing fiscal year."

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 27) was introduced on April 17, 1951, by Senator Byrd for himself and Mr. Gillette, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Wherry, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Butler of Nebraska, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Knowland, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Bricker, Mr. Butler of Maryland, Mr. Cain, Mr. Capehart, Mr. Carlson, Mr. Clements, Mr. Cordon, Mr. Dirksen, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Duff, Mr. Ecton, Mr. Flanders, Mr. Hendrickson, Mr. Hennings, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Ives, Mr. Jenner, Mr. Johnson of Colorado, Mr. Kem, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Martin, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Mundt, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Saltonstall, Mr. Schoeppel, Mr. Smathers, Mrs. Smith of Maine, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Mr. Smith of North Carolina, Mr. Taft, Mr. Thye, Mr. Tobey, Mr. Welker, Mr. Wiley, Mr. Williams, Mr. Young, and Mr. Malone.

The general purposes of the resolution are—

(a) To consolidate all regular annual appropriations into one regular annual appropriations bill;

(b) To limit the amounts of obligations under multiple-year appropriations during each fiscal year; and

(c) To provide pertinent information for the Congress, showing the estimated effect on expenditures of the obligational authority provided by appropriations for each fiscal year. Information also would be provided for appropriations made in prior years, appropriations made available for more than one fiscal year, and authority for the use of receipts.

In more detail, this concurrent resolution would amend section 138 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, effective on the first day of the second regular session of the Eighty-second Congress. It would require a consolidated general appropriation bill covering all appropriations for each fiscal year, except deficiency or supplemental appropriations, appropriations under private acts of Congress, or rescissions of appropriations, and divided into separate titles corresponding so far as practicable to regular general appropriation bills heretofore enacted.

The resolution directs that with certain specified exceptions each consolidated general appropriation bill and each deficiency and supplemental general appropriation bill containing appropriations available for obligation during each fiscal year shall set limitations on the net amount to be obligated during such fiscal year in the cases of appropriations available for obligation beyond the close of the year. It further directs that each consolidated general appropriation bill limit the net amounts to be obligated during the fiscal year from prior appropriations available for obligation beyond the close of such fiscal year. The required limitations are not to be construed as prohibiting contracts otherwise authorized, provided the value of property delivered or services rendered during the fiscal year is not in excess of applicable limitations on obligations.

The resolution would require committee reports, including conference reports, accompanying each consolidated general appropriation bill, to show in tabular form per-

tain information as to the amount of each appropriation, including estimates of amounts becoming available in the fiscal year under permanent appropriations; estimates of amounts to be transferred between appropriations; estimates of the net amount to be expended during the fiscal year from each appropriation and from the balances of prior appropriations; and estimates of the total amount available for expenditure subsequent to the close of the fiscal year. Committee and conference reports accompanying deficiency and supplemental appropriation bills and appropriation rescission bills would be required to include cumulative revisions of the tables.

Information would also be required in committee reports as to the estimated expenditures, other than retirement or borrowing, to be made out of checking accounts of Government corporations or other agencies authorized to receive and expend receipts without covering such receipts into the Treasury, estimated receipts, other than borrowing, to be deposited into such checking accounts, and the net difference between receipts and expenditures. Appropriations of trust funds and transactions involving public debt retirement would be exempt from the limitations and informational requirements of the resolution.

Other provisions of the resolution would authorize the Appropriations Committee to hold simultaneous or joint hearings on general appropriation bills and would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, when requested by the chairman of either the House or Senate Appropriations Committee, to transmit a current estimate of the over-all Federal receipts for the ensuing fiscal year.

The idea of a consolidated appropriation bill has been advanced twice before, and actually tried in one session of the Eighty-first Congress.

In 1947, on March 24, May 1, and June 24, hearings were held on Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 providing for a consolidated appropriation bill. This resolution was unanimously approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration and put on the Senate Calendar, but was never acted upon.

In 1949 the idea was again advanced in the form of Senate Concurrent Resolution 18. Hearings were held on this measure by this committee on May 23 and May 26, 1949. The committee reported the resolution to the Senate, which approved it on September 27, 1949, but no action was taken on it in the House of Representatives.

Meanwhile the House, in 1950, on the initiative of its Committee on Appropriations, had taken up the one-package idea, and there had been introduced in that chamber the bill (H. R. 7786) entitled "The General Appropriations Act" which carried all the general appropriations of all the agencies and departments in one package. This measure came to the Senate on May 11, 1950, and was passed on August 4, 1950. The President signed the bill on September 6, 1950.

When the same idea was proposed as an act of the House Committee on Appropriations, however, in this session of Congress, it was rejected by a vote of the committee. Nonetheless the majority of this committee believes that one more trial, at least, should be had on the omnibus appropriation bill. This belief is based in substantial part upon the conviction that a single-package bill will mean substantial reductions in appropriations.

This concurrent resolution, if adopted, also will add vastly to the information to both branches of Congress on governmental expenditure. It will make it impossible for the House Appropriations Committee to change the procedure of appropriation from year to year. Under its provisions limitations on obligations against current appropriations along with those being carried over from

prior years would be written into one appropriation bill. That part of those appropriations which would be carried over for obligation in later years would be shown in committee reports. Thus, this bill would show what part of the appropriation made in one year would be expended in the next year or subsequent years thereto, and likewise what expenditures would be made in this current fiscal year from appropriations of prior years.

Since this Government is now running on a cash basis of receipts and expenditures, no provisions for obligations are made to take care of obligations which have to be met in the next fiscal year. Hence, this resolution would make one general appropriation bill show what moneys would be spent in future fiscal years, together with what expenditures were carried over from previous appropriations. In this way it would be possible to get an expenditure budget in comparable comparison to revenue receipts and a better idea whether the Government is operating with a surplus in the year to come or with a deficit.

As drafted, the concurrent resolution does not do away with contractual obligations, but would provide a limitation on the amount of cash that may be spent against any contractual obligation within any particular fiscal year.

This concurrent resolution will provide a limitation on how much may be spent in a particular year so that any appropriation bill can be put on an expenditure, rather than an appropriative, basis. There are many expenditures carried over from previous appropriation bills not included in a succeeding fiscal year but under this resolution a consolidated appropriation bill will set them forth as separate items.

Congress has difficulty in determining actual expenditures even after such detailed studies as those made by the Bureau of the Budget have been made. Budget studies by the Bureau begin many months in advance and the actual figures arrived at in the President's message in January may have changed within the months consumed to prepare them. Congress, therefore, has a right to know more of what to expect in the way of actual expenditures than of intended expenditures. This consolidated appropriation bill will show just that. For this reason paragraph (b), page 5, of the resolution is a direction upon the two committees to get up-to-date estimates from time to time.

It may be very burdensome to operate on a pay-as-you-go basis, but it will at least hold down expenditures to that point where the people being appraised of Government expenditures and experiencing increased taxation will ultimately demand that excessive spending be reduced. This is the only salvation for this Government in the future.

It is one method, also, whereby public attention may be focused on the total impact of general appropriations requested of and made by the Congress for the support of the Government during any certain fiscal year.

"Under the bill, committee reports on the consolidated general appropriation bill will show, in tabular form, for information purposes, by items and totals:

"(a) The amount of each appropriation, including estimates of amounts becoming available in the fiscal year under permanent appropriations—we have three or four different kinds of appropriations, as you know.

"(b) Estimates of amounts to be transferred between appropriations—that is quite important. The President has the right, as the chairman knows, to transfer.

"The CHAIRMAN. Where it is specifically granted in the bill.

"Senator BYRD. Correct.

"(c) Estimates of amounts to be expended from each of the appropriation items.

"(d) Estimates of amounts to be expended from balances brought over from prior ap-

propriations, which is a very considerable item each year.

"(e) Total expenditures from all sources; and

"(f) Estimates of amounts to be carried over for expenditure in later years.

"We make an appropriation this year and frequently it is not spent for probably 1 or 2 years.

"Committee reports accompanying deficiency, supplemental, and rescission bills, along with reports from conference committees, would include appropriate cumulative revisions in the tabulations in the report on the consolidated bill.

"Under paragraph 4 on page 4 the bill sets forth the manner in which receipts and expenditures of Government corporations and those from Treasury checking accounts should be shown in the committee reports tabulations.

"Paragraph (d) on page 5 authorizes the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee to request the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit current estimates of over-all Federal receipts for the coming year to be covered by the appropriation bill.

"This in itself, if used sympathetically and realistically, would be a tremendous step in the direction of balanced budgets.

"At least we will know with more definiteness and certainty when we pass appropriations bills whether we are going into deficit spending or not."

(The foregoing quote is from the transcript of Senator BYRD's appearance in this connection before the Rules and Administration Committee.)

INDIVIDUAL VIEWS OF MR. HAYDEN CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATION BILL Statement

A consolidated general appropriation bill was again tried last year, during the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, as a legislative procedure, after a lapse of more than a century.

The bill proved to be bulky, unmanageable, and impracticable. Originating in the House of Representatives, it placed legislative burdens on both branches of Congress which became intolerable. That the House of Representatives, itself, was discouraged with the idea was conclusively shown by a vote taken last January in its Committee on Appropriations. At that time a motion was presented to again consolidate all the supply bills into one as a policy of that committee to be accepted by the House. The motion, according to newspaper reports, was rejected, 31 nays to 18 yeas, and the House has since sent the customary separate appropriation bills to the Senate. Hon. SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has stated:

"I was opposed to this method of appropriating funds from the beginning but many of our friends wanted to give it a try. After what has happened in the last Congress, I am more convinced than ever that it was a mistake."

As will appear in the statements by other members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, there are numerous valid objections to a consolidated appropriation bill, in all of which I concur. Two considerations appear to me to be of particular importance.

1. Evasion of Congressional Responsibility

For lack of time toward the close of a session of Congress, the Senate cannot give as careful consideration to the details of one large appropriation bill as has been customary when separate bills are received from the House of Representatives in the earlier months of the year. Blanket reductions or percentage cuts are therefore proposed, the

effect of which is to transfer responsibility from the Congress, where it belongs, to the heads of departments or agencies who can pick and choose as to what authorized activities shall be retarded or abandoned. Senators and Representatives thereby concede either that they do not have the ability or lack the courage to bring about specific reductions in expenditures.

If it becomes a practice for Congress to make across-the-board reductions in annual budget estimates, the departments and Federal agencies will be under temptation to pad their requests for funds in anticipation of such meat-ax cuts.

2. Presidential Veto

The consolidated appropriation bill opens the way to legislative riders being attached to it, and consequently to the threat of a Presidential veto to overcome such riders.

A veto, if sustained, would result in great confusion, coming, as it must, toward the end of a session of Congress when amendments to any and all parts of the consolidated bill, when reintroduced, would be in order.

Objections based upon experience

Based upon their actual experience last year, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the chairmen of all of the subcommittees of that committee are opposed to the enactment of Senate Concurrent Resolution 27, as is shown by the following extracts from statements by each of them which appear in the printed hearings:

KENNETH MCKELLAR, a Senator from Tennessee, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and chairman of the Subcommittee on Army Civil Functions:

"1. 'Complete picture of appropriations' a misnomer.

"The comment is made that by the one-package bill the Congress and the public can have a complete picture of the amount of appropriations and expenditures.

"Last year, the one-package bill for 1951 was enacted into law by September 6, providing about \$34,000,000,000, of which four billion for foreign aid was added by the Senate. Immediately behind it, the first supplemental for 1951 was enacted into law on September 27, providing for seventeen billion, and then before the session adjourned in December the second supplemental for 1951 was passed, providing for almost twenty billion additional. Then in this year, the third supplemental for 1951 and the fourth supplemental for 1951 were enacted in May and June, providing for four hundred million and for over six billion additional. Therefore, the one-package bill for 1951 gave the Congress and the public a picture, not of 100 percent of the 1951 funds, but actually of only 43 percent of those funds.

"The fact is that, particularly under present-day conditions, it is impossible to have all of the appropriations required during a fiscal year in one package.

"2. Unequal consideration by committees of House and Senate.

"In order to report the one-package bill for 1951 by March 21, the House began hearings early in January and divided its committee membership into subcommittees of five, so that they could hold nine meetings simultaneously. Attendance of committee members at the hearings was assured, since that is the sole committee function of each of the members.

"The one-package bill was passed by the House on May 10 and was reported to the Senate on July 8. In the intervening 8 weeks the Senate committee had to complete hearings by all of its subcommittees on all chapters of the bill, consider and mark up the individual chapters, and have them approved by the full committee. There were many complaints by Senators that they had notices of four subcommittee meetings simultaneously, and the usual result was that the sub-

committee chairman on each chapter held most of his hearings alone, or with intermittent attendance by two or three of his subcommittee members. Some of the subcommittees tried to meet the situation by holding portions of their hearings before the House bill was reported, but the action on the mark-up and approval by the full committee must necessarily await the passage of the House bill.

"3. Timing of appropriation bills.

"Last year the one-package bill for 1951 funds was reported to the House on March 21, passed the House on May 10, reported to the Senate on July 8, passed the Senate on August 4, and was approved by the President on September 6.

"Comparing the dates with prior years, the 1946 bills were all enacted by July 3, the 1947 bills were all enacted by July 26, the 1948 bills were all enacted by July 31, and the 1949 bills were all enacted by June 30. In the year before the one-package bill, the 1950 bills were all enacted by September 6 except for Interior, civil functions, and military. And this year, all 1952 bills have been enacted except for civil functions, legislative, defense, and State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary, and two of these are awaiting appointment of conferees by the House.

"4. Availability of Senators for appropriation meetings.

"The time of the regular members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations is not completely available for the business of the committee at all times, as is the case with members of the House committee. Included among the regular members of the Senate committee are the President pro tempore of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, 9 chairmen out of the 15 standing committees, 2 ranking minority members of standing committees, and the balance of the regular membership holding important positions of lesser seniority on standing committees of the Senate. Also, among the ex officio members of the committee are 2 chairmen and 2 ranking minority members of other standing committees. While the wide scope of this representation of the business of the Senate is of the utmost value to the committee in its work, the time consumed by their duties on legislative committees serves to greatly shorten the time available to Members for attending hearings and considering and deciding upon individual items of appropriations. While an appropriation bill is passing through the procedure from subcommittee to full committee to floor consideration and adjusting differences in the conference committee with the House, there is constant conflict in the times and dates set for the various meetings required. In addition, since each member of the committee is a member of four or five subcommittees, Senators can never find the time necessary to spread their attendance over all of the meetings it is necessary to schedule.

"5. Delay in providing needed funds.

"In the cumbersome and unwieldy procedure of the one-package bill, it is necessary to plow through the hundreds of pages of such a bill and complete the action on the whole bill before the required funds would be available for any part of the operation of the Government, no matter how important the function may be and no matter how urgent may be the need for such funds.

"In addition, if there should be a deadlock in the conference with the House on any part of the bill, the entire bill must suffer the delay, regardless of the importance of the other portions of the bill which could otherwise become law without such delay. Conceivably, a powerful block could indefinitely tie up all the funds of Government in order to force an issue which might affect the funds of only one agency.

"The delay incident to the one-package bill also becomes extremely important in connection with an item which is so urgently

required that the funds are made immediately available on the passage of the bill.

"6. Comprehensive score of estimates and appropriations available.

"The comment is made in support of the one-package bill that Congress never has any comprehensive idea of the total score of its money measures until the last bill is passed.

"As a matter of fact, the comprehensive tables submitted with the President's budget in January of each year give a clear picture of the estimates of appropriations, expenditures, and receipts, and even an estimate of the surplus or deficit; and all of the work of the Committees on Appropriations and on revenues are directly related to that January budget submission. Every item in every appropriation bill is 'scored' on the basis of how much it is below the budget estimates, and every consideration by the Congress ties directly back to the proportion each item bears to the total budget and to the estimated deficit.

"The figures on the progress and the 'scoring' of appropriations in relation to the estimates is always available in the committees. In fact, the Congressional Digest now carries a summary table at the end of each month, which is obtained from committee data and printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, showing the relation of appropriations to estimates for each bill, and how much each bill has reduced the estimates."

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, a Senator from Georgia, and chairman of the Subcommittee on the Department of Agriculture:

"The principal argument of the proponents of the bill that it will promote economy is, I think, disproved by the facts and by experience. In dollars and cents, I dare say, we have reduced the appropriations more for the fiscal year of 1952 under the separate-bill idea than was done in the one-package bill for the year 1951.

"The principal extravagance of the one-package bill, however, is the waste and inefficiency it promotes in Government. Under the one-package plan, not a single agency, bureau, or activity of Government can definitely plan its work until the President has signed the one-package measure. Under normal circumstances, all but one or two of the departmental bills are cleared by the beginning of the fiscal year, or the 1st of July. The agencies affected by the appropriations know exactly what the Congress proposes for them to do and can set about their work. We will indeed be fortunate if we can ever get a one-package bill to the President before the middle of September. This means that not a single agency of Government whose appropriations are in controversy can really plan its work for the fiscal year before that time. For more than 2½ months the departments are marking time at very wasteful expense without knowing definitely what the Congress proposes for them to do.

"Experience teaches us that the appropriations for public works and for foreign aid usually cause more controversy than any others. Consequently, they are the last to be agreed upon in the Congress. There can be no earthly excuse for permitting delay on these measures to cause the state of wasteful confusion and uncertainty for 2½ months in all of the other activities of the Federal Government. By way of illustration: Why should vital research work in the Department of Agriculture, or the nature and scope of the farm program for the next year in that Department be delayed for 2 or 3 months while the Congress debates whether or not we will build a certain dam?

"It is my considered opinion as a result of my service on the Committee on Appropriations during my tenure in the Senate that appropriations will be more carefully considered and more dollar-and-cent econ-

omies effected under the separate-bill theory. I know that the separate bills make for much greater efficiency and economy in the expenditure of the appropriations finally voted. Millions of dollars are practically wasted by causing those agencies affected by 9 or 10 appropriation bills to mark time until the Congress agrees upon highly controversial items which should be in a tenth or eleventh separate bill."

PAT MCCARRAN, a Senator from Nevada, and chairman of the Subcommittee on the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary:

"The basic argument that is advanced for having a one-package bill is that it will show Congress in one bill what they will be called on to appropriate, and that as a result great savings can be made. The proponents argue that the one-package bill will force the Congress to make savings, whereas when appropriations are carried in a number of bills, such is impossible. With this basic concept in mind, following are the reasons why I do not look with favor on this proposal:

"I contend that the omnibus appropriation bill will not accomplish its primary purpose of making it easier to economize in governmental expenditures. Economy is an attitude which takes an act of will to place into operation. The final decision must be made by the respective Members of the Congress as to each item of appropriations, taking into account any or all of the facts that each Member wishes to consider in regard to a particular item. After a review of all of the facts, each Member must then reach a decision as to whether he individually favors a reduction, an increase, or the budget estimate. I submit that in arriving at this decision the Member is not influenced in the least by the fact that all of the appropriations are in one bill, any more than he would be if the appropriation bills were printed on yellow paper.

"The Senate is not set up to handle efficiently an omnibus appropriation bill. There are too few Senators for subcommittees; therefore they cannot handle the various chapters simultaneously, as is done in the House. In addition, many Senators on the Appropriations Committee are also chairmen of other major legislative committees. While this is extremely valuable to the Appropriations Committee, it does constitute an additional drain on the time of individual Senators. These factors become important when viewed in relation to the timing involved as to when the omnibus bill is received from the House and the subsequent period allowed for consideration by the Senate.

"The omnibus bill lends itself to across-the-board cuts, a system with which I very much disagree. I strongly believe that each individual item should be considered on its merits and a separate decision arrived at for that particular item. This is a system which the Subcommittee for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary has followed, since I have been chairman of that subcommittee. I believe that the system has worked very well, that economies have been made, and that at the same time each item has received full and fair consideration.

"As you know, the omnibus bill last year contained a section wherein authority was delegated to the Bureau of the Budget to assess a \$550,000,000 cut. Part of this cut was placed against hospital construction, and there was an immediate protest from Congress that it should not have been placed against that item, but against some other item. I submit that Congress should have made the cuts in the first place.

"The omnibus-bill system puts before the Appropriations Committee and before the Senate a bill which contains so many varied items that it is impossible to digest these items intelligently. Senators who are not

members of the Appropriations Committee find it impossible to give adequate and full consideration to all the many appropriation items in the omnibus bill, when it reaches the floor for debate. The pressure to secure passage of the bill at the late date it is presented is tremendous.

"I strongly favor economy in government and favor curtailing appropriation requests wherever possible. However, I also strongly believe that before any cuts are made, fair and adequate consideration should be given to each request. Then an individual decision should be made on each item as to whether a change in the item is necessary. If enough Members of Congress feel the same way about the item, the change should then be made by the Congress.

"I again stress the point that economy is an act of will. Orderly procedure is necessary so that an intelligent decision may be reached. However, no procedure will substitute for the ultimate decision that must be made; the most that any procedure can do is to make the facts more readily available. The omnibus bill, as a method of procedure, does not, in my opinion, make the facts more readily available. It tends to confuse the issues involved. If the Congress is ever to achieve intelligent economy, each individual Member must arrive at his individual decision that a reduction is what he will support. This decision must be based on the merits of the issue involved; it cannot be based on the procedure used in arriving at the facts with which to make the decision."

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, a Senator from Wyoming, and chairman of the Subcommittee on the Armed Services:

"In response to your request for an opinion on the relative merits of the so-called one-package appropriation bill as compared with several different bills for departments and agencies, it is my frank opinion that the latter method is by far the better.

"It is not only easier for the Appropriations Committee as a whole, but it is easier for the subcommittees charged with the responsibility of the various appropriations categories. More important, however, it seems to me to be decidedly in the public interest because it makes it possible for Congress to pass at least some of the bills before the beginning of the fiscal year, and thus eliminates dependence upon continuing resolutions. The latter device, it seems to me, is not economical because it results in authorizing the departments affected to use appropriated funds without the detailed scrutiny to which they should be subjected.

"When we have a one-package bill, every department must wait for its funds until all the chapters of the single package have cleared.

"As you know, the Armed Forces bill did not pass the House until August 9. Fortunately, our subcommittee began hearings on June 7. Although the Senate passed the bill on September 13, the House is not yet ready to go to conference, and we have not had final action upon the defense bill. Under the one-package system all of the departments would still be waiting for their bills, and would be operating under continuing resolutions.

"It seems to me there is no economy in going back to the one-package system."

DENNIS CHAVEZ, a Senator from New Mexico, and chairman of the Subcommittee on the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency:

"From my experience I would say that more thought can be given to appropriation bills when they are considered by the individual departments. That has been the procedure with the exception of 1 year when we handle it all in one package. Subcommittees of the different departments would hold their hearings, but eventually had to wait until the House finally acted on the one-package bill.

"In my opinion, the one-package bill makes for delay, indifference, lack of thought and attention."

BURNET R. MAYBANK, a Senator from South Carolina, and chairman of the Subcommittee on the Independent Offices:

"I feel as Senator BYRD, that we should reduce expenditures to the minimum, but we had the single appropriation bill some years ago. I voted for it, but it proved to be totally useless from a practical standpoint because only the old-line Government agencies were included in the bill. Foreign aid and ECA were exempted and, of course, all deficiency bills. More than 80 percent of the Government spending goes for past wars and future wars and the Appropriations Committee has cut to the bone the old-line departments.

"You cannot reduce the interest on the debt, and unless you repeal the law passed by the Congress you cannot materially curtail the Veterans' Administration. The Atomic Energy Commission and the stock-piling program, together with the veterans, take up as much money as all of the other bills. Then when you add to this the appropriations for the armed services, everyone on the Appropriations Committee realizes that this is where the real money goes. The single appropriation bill saved no money but created greater debt with the supplementals that followed."

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, a Senator from Louisiana, and chairman of the Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch of the Government:

"The plan is impractical. I don't see how it would be possible for each Senator on the Appropriations Committee to study in detail the appropriations for the various departments of Government. The subcommittee procedure places the responsibility for studying and reporting appropriations for a particular department in the hands of a few Senators who make a study of all the details of the appropriations under their jurisdiction. You will recall that the omnibus appropriation bill we experimented with during the last session of Congress could not be handled as a whole, but we had to resort to the subcommittee method previously in effect. As a matter of fact, the work grew cumbersome, particularly when it became necessary to have conferences to iron out differences between the two Houses. Many Senators served as conferees on titles of the omnibus bill with which they were not acquainted, and those who actually made the study were oftentimes left off.

"It is certainly not a time saver. I believe rather that it is time consuming. All bills do not require the same length of time for hearings. The ones entailing the longest hearings will retard the passage of those that are ready for action by the Senate."

LISTER HILL, a Senator from Alabama, and chairman of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia:

"I have served on the Senate Appropriations Committee when the committee has had the single-package bill and when the committee has had the separate bills. My experience on the committee convinces me that the committee can function more intelligently and more effectively in behalf of economy and wise expenditures with the separate bills.

"From the standpoint of our Government, its efficiency and economic operation, I hope there will be no return to the single-package bill."

HARLEY M. KILGORE, a Senator from West Virginia, and chairman of the Subcommittee on the Treasury and Post Office Departments:

"The consolidation of all appropriations into one appropriations act, whatever the theoretical arguments in favor of it, is in actual operation a wholly impractical, unwieldy, cumbersome, inefficient, and unbusinesslike method of handling appropriations.

"As a member of the Appropriations Committee and as chairman this year of the subcommittee handling the appropriations for the Treasury Department and the Post Office, I have had an opportunity to compare at first hand the two methods. The inadequacies of the so-called one-package appropriation became glaringly obvious last year.

"The one-package approach provides a far less adequate way of determining the real needs of the departments and agencies of the Government, and makes the achievement of proper economies in governmental operations correspondingly difficult.

"I hope that the lessons which were painfully learned with the one-package approach last year will not be ignored."

The following report on Senate Concurrent Resolution 27 was submitted by the Director of the Budget which suggests that prior to the adoption of the resolution the President should be authorized to veto items in any consolidated appropriation bill:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1951.
HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and
Administration,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: This is in reply to your letter of June 1, 1951, in which you request an expression of our views on Senate Concurrent Resolution 27. This resolution would amend the joint rules of the Congress to provide for a consolidated general appropriation bill for each fiscal year, to require that appropriation bills contain certain provisions to limit obligations, to require that committee reports accompanying appropriation bills contain certain tabulations of expenditure estimates, and to make certain other changes in the rules.

I see no particular technical problems involved in the draft resolution.

The basic question, however, is one difficulty which I have pointed out to the committee earlier on similar resolutions; namely, the fact that a single appropriation bill magnifies the problem of legislative riders on appropriation acts. In the report of the committee on a prior resolution dealing with the consolidated appropriation bill, this problem apparently was recognized, as was the obvious solution; that is, the granting of an item veto to the President. The experience with the consolidated appropriation bill last year strengthens my belief that a single appropriation bill is fertile ground for the inclusion of legislative riders despite provision in the current Senate and House rules relating to legislation in appropriation bills.

It seems to me, therefore, that from the Executive point of view it would be better to first provide for the item veto before action is taken to consolidate appropriations into one bill.

Sincerely yours,

F. J. LAWTON, Director.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], on July 7, 1949, in reporting Senate Concurrent Resolution 18 of the Eighty-first Congress, which is identical with Senate Concurrent Resolution 27, indicated the need for an item veto, but the bill which he and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], then joined in introducing (S. 2161), merely authorized the President to impound sums of appropriated money, the expenditure of which he determines is not in the public interest, but granted to the President no authority to disapprove legislation attached to an appropriation bill.

In his report the Senator from Wyoming stated:

"During the course of the hearings, the committee had before it for consideration a draft of proposed legislation which would

permit the President, upon his finding and determination that the expenditure of any single item of appropriation, or any portion of an item in a consolidated general appropriation bill is not in the public interest, so to notify the official of the Government in whom the authority to make such expenditure is vested. Upon receipt of such notification, the amount specified in such finding and determination immediately would be covered into the Treasury and would be unavailable for expenditure or obligation unless subsequently reappropriated by the Congress, in which event the President would be without authority to find and determine that this reappropriated money is not in the public interest. Legislation of this type would avoid the constitutional question which is an inevitable part of any discussion on the granting of the item veto power to the President."

CARL HAYDEN.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, do I correctly understand from the Senator from Arizona that he has put the entire report in the Record?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. So the views of the Senator from Arizona and the views of the majority of the committee also are included, are they?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. I understand that the views of the majority of the committee are opposed to the views of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. President, I anticipated that my remarks would bring objection from the majority side. As I have said, the majority has refused to comply with the budget law which requires that a legislative budget be prepared at the beginning of each year.

We on this side of the aisle realize that with a budget of \$85,400,000,000 this year, there are objections from the majority side to operating in such a way as to make it possible to see the entire picture at one time, to have Congress consider the entire picture, and to realize at the time when it is passing the appropriation bills that it is operating on a deficit budget or deficit spending of approximately \$14,400,000,000.

I realize how easy it is as we go along, for the majority to pass appropriation bills, not knowing their real effect upon the deficit. In the case of the second appropriation bill, it will also be true that at the time when we act on it we shall not know what its effect on the deficit will be and we shall not know what the deficit will be.

Finally, we shall come to the time when the last appropriation bill will be passed. The chances are that it will be a bill from which the full \$14,400,000,000, required to balance the budget, could not be taken. Then we shall find ourselves in the position of having passed the appropriation bills, and then—at the end of the session—we shall have deficit spending.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is the single appropriation bill the one which the able senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], who has been very much interested in the problem of economy in the Federal Gov-

ernment, for a number of years has felt would be a major contribution to a reduction of the expenses of the Federal Government?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. The distinguished senior Senator from Virginia has been advocating this method. As chairman of the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, he knows that we as a Congress must be able to see the entire picture at one time, if we are to know what we are doing.

The purpose of the Reorganization Act was to have the Congress, through its committees who are responsible for the fiscal policy, consider the entire picture and determine how much we would go into the red or how much we would be able to pay on the debt or how we could proceed with a proper fiscal policy. However, that act has been ignored. We understand that the majority will object to having us obey this provision of that act because they wish the Executive branch to have control of the budget. They do not want Congress to have control of the purse strings, although constitutionally the control is lodged in the Congress, not in the executive branch.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield further to me?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As a matter of fact, is it not correct that the so-called La Follette-Monroney Reorganization Act is still on the statute books?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; it is still on the statute books, but it is absolutely ignored.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield further to me?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Did not that act also provide that after the various fiscal committees—namely, the Ways and Means Committee of the House, the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Appropriations Committees of the two bodies—estimated the receipts and estimated the expenditures, if the expenditures exceeded the receipts, as they do by approximately \$14,000,000,000 in the President's budget, then those committees would have upon them the responsibility of bringing in a concurrent resolution increasing by that amount the borrowing power and the national debt?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is absolutely correct. I shall read section 138 (b) of that act. Previously I read up to that point in the act. As the Senator from California has pointed out, the report of those committees of Congress should have included the following:

SEC. 138. (b) The report shall be accompanied by a concurrent resolution adopting such budget, and fixing the maximum amount to be appropriated for expenditure in such year. If the estimated expenditures exceed the estimated receipts, the concurrent resolution shall include a section substantially as follows: That it is the sense of the Congress that the public debt shall be increased in an amount equal to the amount by which the estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year exceed the estimated receipts, such amount being \$—.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me at this point?

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall yield in a moment.

Mr. President, here is what that law requires those committees to do: At the beginning of the session, they are to determine how much the income of the Federal Government will be. From what we can learn now, it looks as if the Government's income would be approximately \$7,000,000,000. Therefore, those committees should have submitted a concurrent resolution providing that the public debt be increased in the amount of \$14,500,000,000, if they wanted to have the Congress appropriate the full amount of the President's budget.

However, instead of them doing that, we are going along blind to the fact of what the national debt will be. We shall pass the appropriation bills as they come along, not realizing what the total will be, until we arrive at the end of the last appropriation bill, probably in the last few days of the session. In fact, I shall be surprised if the total is known until shortly before we take a recess, probably about midnight of the day Congress takes a recess. Up to that time, Congress will not know how much the deficit will be.

Now I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Senator from Michigan.

Is it not a fact that the reason for that provision of the La Follette-Monroney Act was the need to raise a danger signal at the beginning of the session, so the public and the country as a whole would be on ample notice that Congress was proceeding with a deficit-financing program? Was not that the very reason for the provision regarding a concurrent resolution, namely, so that the Nation could ascertain whose was the responsibility, and could do so in the early part of the session, not when it was too late?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is absolutely correct. That is the reason why provision was made that the report should be made by February 15.

I realize that at the beginning of the first session following enactment of the La Follette-Monroney Reorganization Act, it was difficult to comply with that part of the provisions of the act within the length of time specified. However, thereafter, and every year thereafter, particularly this year, our committees could have begun at any time before February 15 and could have ascertained the facts from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, if Congress had set up, with a proper staff, a committee which could have tackled the job. Then we would have been able to comply with the requirement by the 15th of February; and then the people of the United States would have known what Congress was going to do regarding the budget, the deficit, the national debt, and the relationship between income and expenditures. In that way it would have been indicated that if it was the intent of Congress to appropriate a total of \$85,400,000,000, with an income of only \$71,-

000,000,000, there would be deficit spending in the amount of \$14,400,000,000.

However, instead of doing that, the public and the Congress will not know, until midnight of the day when a recess or adjournment of Congress is taken, how much the deficit will be. Then the effect of that deficit upon the Nation will be great, because it will be added to the already-existing inflation, and will reduce further the value of the 53-cent dollar which we now have in the United States.

AUTHORIZATION FOR VESSELS OF CANADIAN REGISTRY TO TRANSPORT IRON ORE BETWEEN UNITED STATES PORTS ON THE GREAT LAKES

Mr. WATKINS obtained the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President—
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There is on the desk Senate bill 2748, Calendar 1281, a bill authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during 1952. We have had to extend this authority from year to year because of a lack of tonnage or ships on the Great Lakes.

The urgency of passing this bill now arises because the ice on the northern routes is breaking up, and it is desirable that this commerce be begun this week.

Therefore, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of this bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield for that purpose?

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I do not yield for that purpose. I shall speak only a few minutes. If the Senator from Washington wishes to bring up the bill after I have spoken, that will be satisfactory.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have made this request because I have been waiting for half an hour or more.

Mr. WATKINS. So have I.

MOTIONS TO RECONSIDER MUTUAL DEFENSE TREATY BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES, AND SECURITY TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED STATES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah has the floor, and the Senate is in executive session.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, a few days ago the Senate considered the security pacts with Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines. On those pacts the Senate took action by means of voice votes. I call attention to the fact that the Senate took rather hasty action on those very important treaties.

I am in full accord with the statement made by the majority leader some time ago, that there should be a yea-and-nay vote on any treaty of that kind. I personally feel that there ought to be some legislative history made in this Chamber on those treaties.

I have had time to make merely a rather cursory examination, but I find, for instance, that we bind ourselves indefinitely to help the nations mentioned by way of mutual aid and support; and those treaties contain substantially the same language which is found in article 3 of the North Atlantic Pact; but they do not contain the same language which appears in article 11 of the North Atlantic Pact.

It is said in these special security treaties that they are to be ratified by the constitutional processes of the countries which are parties to them. The North Atlantic Pact, as we all know, provides that each party shall not only ratify, but shall also carry out the provisions according to its constitutional processes.

Personally I am in favor of the general purposes and objectives of these two treaties, but I think they ought to be given a little further consideration, and that we ought to make legislative history and consider their possibilities. Unless the legislative history gives a clear-cut interpretation of just what the powers are under them and what is intended to be done, then possibly an interpretative statement ought to be in the resolution of ratification. For the reasons stated I move to reconsider the votes by which the respective treaties were ratified. First, I would like to move to reconsider the vote by which the security pact with the Philippines was ratified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has moved to reconsider the vote by which that treaty was ratified.

Mr. WATKINS. I now move to reconsider the vote by which the treaty with—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Only one motion can be before the Senate at a time.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. CONNALLY. Wait a moment.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from California withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not happen to favor the move being made by the Senator from Utah, but, merely from a parliamentary point of view, I want to know whether he may enter both of his motions today; because, if the Senate now adjourns, there may be a question as to whether the second motion could be entered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah has made one motion, and he may enter the other one; but it is not pending until the first one is passed on.

Mr. WATKINS. I wish to enter the other motion to reconsider the vote by which we ratified the security pacts with New Zealand and Australia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas moves to lay the first motion on the table.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McFARLAND. If the Senate should recess until tomorrow, then the motion would be voted upon tomorrow, would it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It would if the Senate were in executive session.

Mr. McFARLAND. The motion to table is not debatable, is it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No, it is not debatable. The motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas kindly withhold his motion until the Senator from Washington may obtain the floor for the purpose of placing something in the RECORD?

Mr. CONNALLY. I wanted to say something regarding the question which has arisen.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion of the Senator from Texas to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Utah is not debatable.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CONNALLY. What would be the status with respect to giving notice of or entering a motion?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The status would be that the Senator entering the motion would have to call it up at a later date, in executive session. It is not pending, and cannot be pending until the first motion is passed on.

Mr. CONNALLY. It, therefore, is not subject to a motion to lay on the table?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Not now. It would be when it is called up.

Mr. CONNALLY. Very well.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, may I present a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. McFARLAND. Am I correct in my understanding that the motion is not debatable?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Mr. McFARLAND. Am I further correct in my understanding that no business can be transacted for the present, while that motion is pending?

The VICE PRESIDENT. While the motion is not debatable, the Senate might, by unanimous consent, suspend action on it to take up other matters.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Washington may transact certain business, as in legislative session, without jeopardizing the motion of the Senator from Utah or the motion of the Senator from Texas to lay it on the table; also that—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, for the sake of the record, and as a matter of parliamentary procedure, it seems to me that the motion of the Senator from Texas would effectively foreclose even brief statements on the part of the Senator from Utah as to the reasons for his feeling that the motion which he has made

should properly come before the Senate. I expect to vote against the motion of the Senator from Utah, but it seems to me that if the able Senator from Texas would withdraw his motion to lay on the table—

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I understand he has withdrawn it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. No; he has not, I believe. We, at least, might have a brief discussion, and perhaps we could agree on fixing the time for discussion, prior to a vote on the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. As I understood, Mr. President, it is the present ruling that the motion to lay on the table is not in order at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; the Senator from Utah made his statement, and then made his motion, after which he yielded the floor. The Chair thereupon recognized the Senator from Texas, who then moved to table the motion made by the Senator from Utah. That motion is in order. Then the Senator from Utah inquired about another motion to reconsider, in connection with another treaty. Such a motion is not in order, but the Senator may enter it, and he may call it up at a subsequent time.

Mr. WATKINS. That is what I understand, and I have entered that motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator entered the motion on the second treaty.

Mr. CONNALLY. When the Senator presented his original motion he made a statement about it. I see no reason why he should make another statement tomorrow; but I shall not object. If the majority leader wants to grant such a request, I shall not object.

Mr. McFARLAND. I inquire how long the Senator from Utah wants to speak?

Mr. WATKINS. I did not know whether the motion would be taken up tomorrow or at some other time.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I made a unanimous-consent request, and I am, of course, speaking on that. But these treaties are important. It is important that they be disposed of. They have been pending for some time. I feel that it is our duty to dispose of them tomorrow. If we should postpone action any further, the delay would be misunderstood. I just asked the distinguished Senator from Texas whether he would be willing to withhold for a reasonable time his motion to lay on the table. If he would do that, we might be able to agree on a reasonable amount of time within which to discuss the motion—say, 30 minutes, tomorrow.

Mr. WATKINS. It may take a little longer than that. This is a very important matter, and the majority leader himself has said that on treaties of this kind there ought to be a yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. McFARLAND. I said notice should be given of their consideration.

Mr. WATKINS. Was any notice given, when we were discussing the Japanese Peace Treaty that the Senator was going to move to proceed to the consid-

eration of the security pacts? If there was, I was not aware of it.

Mr. McFARLAND. I think notice was given and I believe it was generally understood that the respective treaties would follow one after the other. As a matter of fact, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] thought there was a limitation of time on the two treaties to which the Senator from Utah has referred. We had given notice, and everyone understood they were to be brought up. I must insist on disposing of these treaties.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is being very fair in his statement, and I think that, very properly, these treaties should be disposed of tomorrow. My only point was that it did not seem to me that the Senator from Utah should be foreclosed by the motion to lay on the table. I wonder whether it would be agreeable to have a limitation of not to exceed 1 hour to a side.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is too much time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands the Senator from Texas has withdrawn his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. CONNALLY. If the Senate takes a recess, will not the motion to table go over until tomorrow?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, let us see whether we can work out this situation. Would the Senator be willing to agree to an hour to a side on both motions?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The motions are similar.

Mr. McFARLAND. Would the Senator agree that the motions may be consolidated and voted upon as one motion, with an hour to a side?

Mr. CONNALLY. I think an hour to a side is too much time.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Not for two motions.

Mr. McFARLAND. Of course, Mr. President, if I may say so to my good friend from Texas, the situation is that when the first motion is called up there can be an hour of debate before the motion to lay on the table is made. I think we would gain time by handling it in that way, because we could vote on one motion without any debate at all, and the other could be discussed for another hour.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CONNALLY. I have made a motion to table. If the Senate should take a recess, will not the motion go over until tomorrow?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be the pending motion when the Senate returns to executive session.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am agreeable to 30 minutes to a side, for both motions.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I do not expect to speak very long on the matter. If that is the best the Senator from Texas will do, I shall agree to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Texas withdraws his motion to lay on the table, and, without objection, the two motions, the one which is already made and the one which is entered, will be consolidated, and debate will not exceed 30 minutes on a side. The Senator from Utah will control 30 minutes and the Senator from Texas will control 30 minutes.

The unanimous-consent agreement as subsequently reduced to writing is, as follows:

Ordered, That debate on the motions of the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] to reconsider the votes of the Senate on Thursday, March 20, 1952, advising and consenting to the ratification of the mutual-defense treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines (Exec. B, 82d Cong., 2d sess.), and a security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America (Exec. C, 82d Cong., 2d sess.), be limited to not exceeding 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by Mr. WATKINS and Mr. CONNALLY, respectively.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the Senate resuming the consideration of legislative business? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CANADIAN SHIPS TO TRANSPORT IRON ORE BETWEEN UNITED STATES PORTS ON THE GREAT LAKES

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1281, Senate bill 2748, authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during 1952.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to have the Senator from Washington state whether the report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was unanimous?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It was a unanimous report. It is very urgent that the bill be passed, because the ice is breaking up at this time.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Would the Senator be willing to make a brief statement as to what the bill would accomplish?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. Ever since the war, Mr. President, because of the lack of ore tonnage on the Great Lakes, we have had to allow Canadian vessels to haul some of the iron ore which was so desperately needed. We have renewed the authority from year to year. It was pointed out again this year that there was a similar need because of the failure of United States operators to build sufficient ore carriers. We are told that this is the last year when authorization of Canadian ships to transport the ore will be needed. We are told that next year there will be sufficient American ore boats to handle the situation. The bill provides for a renewal of the authorization until the end of this year.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I have no objection.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2748) authorizing vessels of Canadian

registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during 1952 was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, by reason of emergency conditions in transportation on the Great Lakes, notwithstanding the provisions of section 27 of the act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 999), as amended by the act of April 11, 1935 (49 Stat. 154), and by act of July 2, 1935 (49 Stat. 442), or the provisions of any other act, or regulation, vessels of Canadian registry shall be permitted to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes until December 31, 1952, or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate.

NEGOTIATION AND RATIFICATION OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS WITH CERTAIN INDIANS OF SIOUX TRIBE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to bill (S. 2408) to amend the act authorizing the negotiation and ratification of certain contracts with certain Indians of the Sioux Tribe in order to extend the time for negotiation and approval of such contract, which was, on page 2, line 2, to strike out "twenty-seven" and insert "twenty-eight."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the amendment of the House is different from the bill as passed by the Senate only in that it changes the length of time from 28 to 27 months in which certain negotiations can be undertaken with the Indians. There is no objection upon the part of the author of the bill, the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. I therefore move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, House bill 6030, to amend the act authorizing the negotiation and ratification of certain contracts with certain Indians of the Sioux Tribe in order to extend the time for negotiation and approval of such contracts, will be indefinitely postponed.

MINERAL LEASES ON CERTAIN SUBMERGED LANDS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on the morning of March 28 the New York Times printed what I regard as a very excellent editorial on Senate Joint Resolution 20 which will be under further consideration by the Senate on Wednesday of this week. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, urging the passage of the joint resolution reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BATTLE OVER OIL

The Senate will have the opportunity next week to take a progressive step in resolving sensibly the 14-year-old battle between some States and the Federal Government over control of oil lands beneath the marginal seas. It can take this step by approving Sen-

ator O'MAHONEY's interim resolution (S. J. Res. 20) which would permit development of this great natural resource under Federal auspices but with important concessions to the claims of the Coastal States.

Or the Senate can move backwards by accepting the counterproposal to make a free gift of the lands to the States, despite repeated Supreme Court decisions that the Federal Government has paramount rights to the oil areas in dispute. The argument is anything but theoretical. It involves an estimated \$40,000,000,000 worth of oil reserves, which shall be used either for the benefit of all the people of the United States or for the benefit of the people of the three principal Coastal States (California, Texas, Louisiana) off whose shores the oil happens to lie.

As Senator PAUL DOUGLAS said: "When you strip away all the legal gobbledygook the offshore oil issue comes down to this: Will the Congress take away \$40,000,000,000 of resources which belong to the 48 States and give them to 3 States?" The House last year passed a measure giving the States everything out to the 3-mile limit; and if the Senate follows suit the bill will almost certainly be vetoed, as it should be. On the other hand, if the Senate adopts Mr. O'MAHONEY's compromise proposal the States will still profit greatly, while the Federal Government will retain the ultimate control of the land which the Supreme Court says it rightly has.

Broadly speaking, the O'Mahoney bill recognizes leases already issued by the States; authorizes Federal issuance of new leases but, for the next 5 years, only with consent of the States if the lease is within the 3-mile limit, and grants the States three-eighths of the total revenues from operations within the area during that period. Development of the oil lands has been seriously hampered by legal complications since the Supreme Court decisions, and this measure would facilitate resumption of full-scale activity. Actual exploitation of the undersea lands would, of course, continue to be carried on by private enterprise, while ultimate control would rest with the Federal Government, where it belongs.

An amendment to the O'Mahoney bill, offered by 19 Senators, provides that the royalties accruing to the Federal Government from the oil operations be eventually distributed among all the States for educational purposes. There is a great deal to be said for the idea, as in this way there would be clear and direct benefit to the people of all the States.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SERVICE TO THE NATION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, a great American and a beloved President announced to the American people on Saturday evening that he would not again seek or accept the nomination to succeed himself as President of the United States.

Harry S. Truman served his fellow Americans and the Government of the United States well. In my opinion, the judgment of history will place the name of Truman alongside the names of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Wilson, and Roosevelt as among the greatest Presidents in our Nation's history.

I have come to know our President and to admire him. He represents the best in our democratic traditions. In him and through him the American people have realized to the maximum the

American objective of democratic government, "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Mr. Truman became President of the United States at a time when our Nation was thrust into the role of world leadership. His was the responsibility for making decisions, the burden of which had implications more vital, more pressing, and more awesome in their effect on the peoples of the world than any which have devolved upon any other living American. He has been called upon to make decisions with regard to the use of the atom bomb, the Potsdam conference, the conference of the United Nations at San Francisco, the threat of communism to Greece and Turkey, the Marshall plan, the point 4 program, the North Atlantic Pact, and the resistance to Communist aggression in Korea. In my judgment these decisions have given the world a hope for lasting peace and for the survival of human dignity in our civilization. For that, he will have the gratitude, the affection, and the respect of generations to come.

The decision of President Truman to leave the White House next January presses upon the American people a great responsibility to choose a successor worthy to carry on in the traditions which he has advanced. Many leaders in both political parties now are offering themselves as candidates for that high position. It is not my purpose at this time to express a preference for either one or another of those candidates. It would furthermore be presumptuous for me to offer advice to the Republican Party. I do, however, have some words of counsel for those within my own party who offer themselves to be standard bearers of the Democratic Party in the forthcoming Presidential elections. That counsel can best be expressed by my reference to an editorial which appeared in the Wall Street Journal on February 25. It is entitled "Not Always to the Swift."

President Truman is beloved by the American people because of his candor, honesty, frankness, and principle. He received the support of the American people because he represented in the minds of the American citizens the bold principles of the New Deal and the Fair Deal. The Democratic Party has a responsibility to choose for its candidates for President and Vice President of the United States candidates willing, eager, and determined to carry on in those traditions and faithful to a Democratic Party political platform committed to the foreign policy of the administration and to a domestic program of parity and progress for agriculture, full and equal civil rights for all, public power—REA, social legislation, development, and conservation of our natural resources, free collective bargaining, and defense mobilization. That is the program of the Democratic Party. This is our record. It is the record that has earned and received the support of the American people.

I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial from the Wall Street Journal printed in the body of the RECORD at this time.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NOT ALWAYS TO THE SWIFT

Last week a Republican defeated a Democrat in a special congressional election in Queens County, N. Y. The politicians of both parties are giving the event more meaning than it has but even so, it seems to us, are overlooking the lesson that it does have.

That moral, if you like stories to have morals, is that it's hard to win races by running backwards.

The defeated Democratic candidate in this normally Democratic stronghold had a short, sweet explanation for his defeat. "Truman licked me." He meant that the troubles of the Truman administration, and the scandals in particular, had put an unpopular brand on him as a Democrat that he could not overcome.

Now this is quite possibly true. It certainly serves as a convenient excuse for defeat and gives wonderful comfort to the Republicans; if true, it suggests the GOP can settle back and ride into the White House this year on silken cushions. But if Mr. Truman is to be credited with the out, we think the defeated Mr. Hugh Quinn should be marked with an assist.

What happened to Mr. Quinn was pretty much what happened to Mr. Dewey in 1948. He was nominated to run on a party record that he thought was an unpopular one, and so the instant the race began he tried to run away from the record.

Mr. Quinn was nominated as a Democrat. He was supported by the Democratic organization, including President Truman. If elected he would have been a Democrat. But he tried to disavow the Democrats, including President Truman. He was in an absurd position.

Mr. Dewey in 1948 was nominated as a Republican. He was supported by the Republican organization, including the men who had made what Republican record there was in the Congress. If elected, he would have been a Republican. But he tried to disavow the only Republican record there was, that record in Congress. He too was in an absurd position.

Mr. Truman, in that same 1948, was beset by a record that almost every member of his party agreed was unpopular. Hardly anyone gave him the ghost of a chance. Other Democrats were running away from him and his record as fast as they could.

But Mr. Truman didn't run away from his record. He ran with it. He waved his colors on high, with courage and with pride. He had sense enough to know that no matter how hard he tried he could not escape the record and therefore the thing to do was make the best of it. That, he surely did.

We do not suggest that Mr. Quinn, had he worn his stable colors boldly, could have won. The present handicap may be too much for anyone. We do suggest that he helped himself not in least by running as a Democrat while trying to disavow the Democrats, that in this way he practically guaranteed his defeat.

And we do not think Mr. Truman will run away from his record this time, either. The braid on his colors may be faded and the edges tattered; but that record is an emblem of many colors and, whether we like it or not, there are many parts of it that appeal to many people. Mr. Truman, if we measure our man right, will see that they are put to the forefront, whoever may be bearing them. If his colors don't end up at the head of the parade this time it won't be because Mr. Truman ran away from them.

They may, in spite of everything, finish in front once more next November. They are, indeed, very likely to if some of the GOP colorbearers don't learn this elementary lesson in political racing.

The Republican record, for good or ill, is the one made in Congress, the only place the Republicans have to make one. If the Republicans try to run away from this record, as some of them seem to be bent on doing, and try again to embrace some of the Democratic colors on foreign policy, on big budgets, on "welfare" spending, they could well end up like Mr. Willkie, Mr. Dewey once, Mr. Dewey twice, and Mr. Quinn. Without party prejudice we can say that any politician will have trouble running in the wrong shoes.

Or, to put it another way, the race is not to the swift if they are running fleetly in the wrong direction.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to read one paragraph from the editorial:

Mr. Dewey in 1948 was nominated as a Republican. He was supported by the Republican organization, including the men who had made what Republican record there was in the Congress. If elected, he would have been a Republican. But he tried to disavow the only Republican record there was, that record in Congress. He too was in an absurd position.

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But Mr. Truman didn't run away from his record. He ran with it. He waved his colors on high, with courage and with pride. He had sense enough to know that no matter how hard he tried he could not escape the record and therefore the thing to do was make the best of it. That, he surely did.

The editorial continues by pointing out that the job of Democrats is to embrace that record, hold their banners on high, carry forward that record to the American people, and let the people judge it on the basis of accomplishments.

RESIGNATION OF DEFENSE MOBILIZER CHARLES E. WILSON

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, on March 30 it was announced to the Nation that Charles E. Wilson, Defense Mobilizer, had resigned. The reason for Mr. Wilson's resignation is of such importance to the preservation of defense stabilization legislation for the Nation, as well as of importance to us generally, that we should reanalyze what our course should be.

The Washington Evening Star of Monday, March 31, 1952, contains an editorial entitled "Collapsing Controls," which is most timely, and I desire to read it:

COLLAPSING CONTROLS

The resignation of Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson raises a question that goes beyond the equities of the formula proposed for settling the steel dispute.

Mr. Wilson's position seems to come down to this: He does not believe that the Wage Stabilization Board's proposal—wage and benefit increases that will aggregate 26 cents an hour over an 18-month period—is justified. In his judgment it constitutes a serious threat to the stabilization program. Nevertheless, in the interest of avoiding a steel strike, he had urged management to negotiate with the union on the WSB basis, and had indicated that the Government would grant some price rise to cover the higher costs.

Mr. Wilson thought he was doing this with President Truman's approval. Mr. Truman

disagrees. He says he does not regard the WSB recommendations as unreasonable, and suggests that the steel companies can absorb the whole cost without a price increase. In any event, he is unwilling to give assurance of any price increase unless and until the need for it is demonstrated.

This, in Mr. Wilson's view, amounted to a repudiation of the assurances he had given the steel operators, and forced his resignation. Mr. Truman accepted the resignation, and named his labor adviser, John R. Steelman, to succeed Mr. Wilson on a "temporary" basis.

At this juncture, it is difficult to say whether Mr. Truman pulled the rug from under Mr. Wilson, or whether their difference is merely a product of misunderstanding. It can hardly be doubted, however, that the President's attitude in this instance adds up to a surrender to pressure from Philip Murray and his steel union. Nor is there any reason to suppose that Mr. Truman will resist comparable demands that will be forthcoming from other unions, and there is even less reason to suppose that Mr. Steelman will resist them.

The net result is to bring into question the wisdom of continuing the present stabilization program after its expiration date this summer. A control program that is applied with political considerations will be ever present. Congress' program, and in an election year the political considerations will be ever present. Congress should take a long look at this aspect of the matter before voting to renew the program.

Mr. President, as a member of the committee that is considering the proposed defense-control legislation, I have certain misgivings as to continuation of the consideration of the legislation, in view of the fact that Defense Mobilizer Charles Wilson saw fit to resign. Naturally, it is hoped that some equitable situation may be worked out so that we can continue that type of legislation, if any is needed, but, in my judgment, as the matter is progressing at the present time, there is no need to continue defense controls beyond the date on which they were originally meant to expire.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have listened to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Kansas in respect to wage stabilization, and some of the difficulties it has encountered, as high lighted by the resignation of Mr. Charles E. Wilson. I think all of us recognize that Mr. Wilson has given distinguished service to the Nation, and we regret he has tendered his resignation.

I wish to say, however, that the Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations listened for more than an hour and a half to the testimony of Dr. Nathan P. Feinsinger, the very able, competent, and distinguished Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, and a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin Law School, who has had years of experience in the field of labor-management relations and is a leader and an expert in the field of collective bargaining.

In the light of his testimony, which I heard, and which all the American people must understand, there has been no wage adjustment in the steel industry since December 1, 1950. Moreover, we were given to understand that since December 1950, practically every major industry in the United States has had one or more wage adjustments, and adjustments of what are called fringe bene-

fits, such as health, welfare, and pension funds.

I think it is fair to say, from the testimony which our subcommittee heard, that the benefits which have been recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board for the steel industry will not bring the steel industry up to a comparable status—I repeat, will not bring the steel industry in its relationship with its employees up to a comparable status—with the automotive, electrical, and agricultural machinery industries, and other industries in which there have been wage increases.

That was indicated this morning in a letter from the General Electric Corp., the company of which Mr. Wilson was formerly president. In a labor news letter of the past month to employees of the General Electric Corp., the personnel or labor relations officer of that great corporation stated that even if the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations were met, even if they were accepted by the steel companies, the employees of General Electric would be far out in front, in terms of wages and so-called fringe benefits.

I also wish to point out that from evidence introduced at our hearing this morning, there are many industries in the United States which have more elaborate so-called health, welfare, and pension benefits for employees than does the steel industry, or than it would have even under the proposals of the Wage Stabilization Board.

To those who say these proposals will incite or will lead to inflation, to those who say this is only a come-on or lead-on for further wage increases, let me set the record right. This is but a catch-up for thousands of employees presently employed in the steel industry of the United States.

One fact which the Senate should understand is that from December 1950 to the date of expiration of the contract, and as recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board, the increase in steel workers' wages will be, under the proposals, 6¼ cents an hour per annum. The total increase in terms of direct wages and fringe benefits, as proposed in the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations, is 20.7 cents for a period of 31 months.

I think that when the American people understand that the Wage Stabilization Board, instead of recommending a 1-year contract, was able to recommend an 18-month contract, and when they take into consideration the fact that the amount of money that was recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board is far below what the union asked for, and was within the Wage Stabilization Board's formula, they will appreciate the excellent job the Board has done.

In conclusion, let me say that this is no time, during a period of defense mobilization, to be attacking the Wage Stabilization Board. The record of this Board in defense disputes is beyond comparison. It has yet to fail. It has found a solution in every one of 21 disputes which have been voluntarily assigned to it, and I believe some 11 disputes which have been referred to it by the President of the United States, upon

which it has worked thus far. This is an enviable record of labor management peace in the United States. The Board has done this without the use of injunctions. It has done it by a series of recommendations and by proposals which were sound and meaningful both to employer and employee.

So I submit that there has been considerable misrepresentation in the channels of communication. There has been considerable misrepresentation by radio commentators and in the press of the United States, as to what this Board has done.

I also submit that if we want a settlement between the steel industry and its employees we need to keep the atmosphere one of cordiality, one of fair play, and one of responsible representation of the facts.

The facts in this case are crystal clear. In being able to work out a program or proposal which meets modern needs in terms of the so-called fringe benefits and the economic gains which should be coming to a group of workers who have had a contract during a period of inflation the Wage Stabilization Board has literally accomplished wonders. I remind the Senate that there has been no wage adjustment in the steel industry since December 1, 1950—none whatsoever for more than 2 years. No other industry in the United States has been confronted with such a situation.

Finally, let me suggest to those who say that this action will set off a spiral of wage increases that they are apparently unaware of the fact that in some of the big industries of the United States there are 5-year labor contracts. There is no way that this action can cause a spiral of wage increases, on the basis of contractual relationships which are enforceable in the courts of the United States.

I think these facts should be in the RECORD before we set aside or condemn a formula and a program which have worked to perfection in terms of labor-management peace and productivity in the defense plants of the Nation.

RECESS OUT OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF FORMER SENATOR WALLACE H. WHITE, OF MAINE

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, as a mark of respect to the memory of our late colleague, former Senator Wallace H. White, of Maine, and in accordance with the resolution which has previously been adopted, I move that the Senate stand in recess, as in executive session, until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, in executive session, until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 1, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 31 (legislative day of March 24), 1952:

IN THE AIR FORCE

Lt. Gen. Howard Arnold Craig, 17A (major general, Regular Air Force), United States

Air Force, to be Commandant, National War College, with rank of lieutenant general, under the provisions of section 504, Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following-named candidate for appointment in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service:

To be pharmacist, effective date of acceptance:

Victor F. Serino

IN THE COAST GUARD

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard Reserve to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the United States Coast Guard:

Robert H. Scarborough

Sydney M. Shuman

John F. O'Connell

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard Reserve to be ensigns in the United States Coast Guard:

William K. Vogeler

Salvatore J. Bardaro, Jr.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named (Naval ROTC) to be ensigns in the Navy:

William B. Abbott III Townsend E. Blanchard

Charles C. Abeles Donald F. Blodgett, Jr.

Robert B. Abernethy William K. Blount

Richard F. Ackerman Emmett J. Boggs

James M. Adkins Russell L. Boggs

Donald C. Agnew Orville W. Bolcourt

Kenneth M. Albert Justin C. Bolger

D. R. Alford Richard S. Borerl

Robert R. Allen Walter S. Bortko

Walter G. Alwang Donald E. Bowman

Tommy K. Anaston, Jr. John J. Boyle

James A. Andersen, Jr. Richard J. Boyle

Herbert H. Anderson Donald G. Brady

Thor H. Anderson William J. Brandel, Jr.

George H. Andretta Dean W. Brandfuss

Lincoln Aquadro Richard E. Brandow

Frederick W. Armstrong Thomas H. Brennan

Ivy H. Atkins, Jr. James L. Bright

Robert D. Ausherman Philip V. Bright III

Russell N. Babcock Ramon M. Brinkman

Carl F. Bachle, Jr. Philip T. Briska

James E. Bacon Robert A. Broenen

Milton B. Badt, Jr. James C. Brooks

John J. Bahm Ardra G. Broshar, Jr.

William R. Bailey John C. Broshar

Joseph C. Baillargeon, Jr. Gideon L. Brown, Jr.

Charles N. Bainbridge Harry S. Brown, Jr.

Raymond E. Baker Richard N. Brown

Kenneth S. Bakke Willoughby D. Brown

Alfred H. Balch John H. Brownley

Louis D. Baldrige, Jr. John M. Brueger

Meredith H. Baldwin Charles M. Bryant

Leslie H. Balmain Edward A. Brunner

Henry J. Baluta John J. Buckley

Robert C. Barnett Edward Bunnenberg, Jr.

Gerald R. Bassett Wayne S. Burchfield

Peter C. Battin Lawrence L. Burckmeyer

Glenn C. Baublitz Richard L. Burger

Frank T. Bauchspies Gerard Burke

James R. Baum Donald F. Busch

Aubrey H. Bazemore Cornelius F. Butler

Irving J. Bean Henry S. Byrne

Glenn A. Beck Edward C. Calhoon

Harry W. Bedell Ellsworth L. Calhoun

Wayne "L" Beech Donald A. Cameron

Thomas J. Bennett James A. Canter

Walter D. Bennett Stewart J. Carlson

Theodore M. Berg Robert J. Carlstead

Lawrence N. Berkley John H. Carnahan

Bob W. Berry Edward E. Carroll

Maxwell K. Berry Richard R. Cassafer

Raymond L. Berry, Jr. Donald G. Casser

James M. Bestler Joseph B. Cassidy, Jr.

Oscar F. Beumel, Jr. Elliott Cates

David M. Bevington Bruce M. Causey, Jr.

Victor A. Bihl Robert L. Cave, Jr.

Robert L. Bingham John R. Chadwick

Waller T. Blackwell Jeff "D" Chalk III

Robert M. Blair Robert A. Chalmers

Leo J. Chamberlain Robert C. Chandler, Jr.

Robert L. Chasse Richard L. Churchill

John T. Cizek John J. Clary

Neil E. Cleaver John B. Clegg

Richard L. Clough James R. Clowe

John J. Clutz, Jr. Virgil W. Cobb

Robert L. Cockburn Thomas J. Coe, Jr.

Edgar T. Coene, Jr. Francis C. Collins

Jack G. Collins Robert A. Collins

James R. Conrey Richard E. Conway

Willard O. Conyers Robert T. Copenhagen

John J. Fuller II Ira L. Couch, Jr.

James E. Gaebler Harry D. Cox

Lawrence C. Gallen Thomas J. Craig

Francis Crawford, Jr. Walter L. Crawford

Gilmore B. Creelman III

Barry A. Cruikshank Daniel S. Curran

Lowell F. Curran, Jr. Charles Dailey

James W. Danaher Clifford M. Danneel

Charles H. Davidson Christie H. Davidson

Paul G. Davies Benton V. Davis, Jr.

James G. Davis James R. Davis

Jinnie E. Davis William K. Davis

Hessel L. Davison John W. Desjardin

George D. Detwiler Jaime E. Dickerson

Otto W. Dieffenbach, Jr. Thomas M. Dixon

Charles H. Dodson, Jr. Humphrey Doermann

Charles E. Dooley, Jr. James B. Donihee

Thomas E. Donoho Gerald H. Dorman

John P. Doty William C. Doyle

William J. Doyle Frank D. Drake

Harry D. Dreger David I. Dresser

Oliver E. Drummond Ernest A. Duff

Richard M. Dufour Frank M. Duke

Gordon S. Dunham Duane E. Dunwoodie

Roger A. Dysart James E. Eakin

Conrad K. Eastman Robert J. Eberhart

Richard McC. Eckert Timothy W. Edlund

Thurston M. Egbert Burton M. Eggan

Raymond D. Elrich Gervase F. Eline, Jr.

Charles L. Elliot John E. Enander

John P. Engberg John D. Engels

Frank B. Ensign, Jr. Robert A. Epping

Charles S. Epstein Edwin S. Epstein III

John R. Evanco James W. Evans

Newell LaM. Erickson, Jr.

Howard W. Ewy Michael F. Fadden

Frank C. Fariss Kenneth F. Farmer

Richard L. Farquhar Gerald L. Fehrman

Edward M. Fenn Thomas T. Fenton

William F. Ferguson John S. Fessenden, Jr.

Robert D. Fielder John T. Finnegan, Jr.

Charles T. Fischer Nathan M. Fitzgerald, Jr.

James H. Flaherty, Jr. Michael P. Flaherty

Henry P. Fonville Robert L. Foster

Erasmus G. Fowler William L. Fowler

Thomas H. Freeland III

John J. Fuller II James E. Gaebler

Lawrence C. Gallen Martin B. Gantt, Jr.

Theodore D. Gardiner John Garofalos

Robert G. Garvin Donald E. Gash

George C. Gatje John O. Gauthier

Lin T. Geiger John R. Gerdes, Jr.

Carl R. Gerling Eugene F. Gerwe

Herbert C. Gery, Jr. John P. Geyman

Robert B. Gledraitls James M. Gifford

Albert R. Gilgen Martin J. Gillan III

Richard W. Gillies James J. Glenn, Jr.

James N. Glerum John J. Gloria

Jack P. Goldschmid, Jr.

John A. Golenor George V. Goodin

Ansel V. Gould William B. Graham, Jr.

William G. Gray, Jr. Morris J. Green

Ernest H. Greene Donald E. Griffith

Don W. Griswold Andrew E. Groves

Ralph E. Grossheim John Gusdonovich, Jr.

Martin J. Haest John F. Half

Andrew E. Hall Arthur N. Hamilton

Thomas L. Hampton Lyle G. Hangartner

Ernest R. Hanna William A. Hansen

Lloyd B. Hardesty Albert L. Harlow

Edwin F. Harper, Jr. Douglas H. Harris

John R. Hart John L. Hatcher

Conrad F. Hawk Frederick T. Heigl

Robert A. Heins Franklin R. Helt, Jr.

John E. Hermann Henry N. Herndon, Jr.

Paul J. Hess Harry C. Hewett, Jr.

James F. Hickey William E. Hildebrandt

John W. Hill Clifford E. Hoenie

Robert L. Hogan Elmore Holmes III

Richard A. Holmes

Richard J. Horn Gordon J. Hornberg

Robert J. Hostetler William V. Hovey

John K. Howell Earl M. Hudson

Eugene L. Huesgen Lynne H. Hull II

Franklin G. Hunt John A. Hunt

John E. Hurley Donald Husmann

Kemper K. Hyers William J. Hynes

Harold E. Ikeler, Jr. Irving Itzkan

Barry D. Ives Emmette G. Jackson, Jr.

Charles E. Jacobs, Jr. Richard N. James

George G. Jarboe Charles H. Jarvis

Robert R. Jay Howard E. Jensen

George M. Jezek Robert E. Jobin

Alan H. Johnson Bruce L. Johnson

David D. Johnson Eric W. Johnson

Frederick W. Johnson, Jr.

Philip E. Johnson Ronald C. Johnson

Earl H. Jones, Jr. William A. Jones

Jack B. Joyce Nelson V. Judah

Carl C. Kaczmarek Edward T. Kaprowski

Jack G. Kay Herbert W. Kebschull

Robert W. Keeney, Jr. Emmette E. Keese

Robert F. Kelley Robert J. Kelly

Patrick D. Kenan David R. Kennedy, Jr.

Martin H. Kennedy Robert C. Kennedy

John J. Kenny Jack A. Kenyon

Michael J. Killian Charles W. King

Thomas R. Kinnel Richard R. Kinnier

Myrl S. Kirk David S. Kirbach

William L. Kitchens Patrick E. Klein

Kenneth D. Kleinholz Eugene L. Klenk

Robert L. Knauss Walter Kohler, Jr.

Lawrence J. Korb Robert F. Korbitz

Edward F. Kovanic Robert S. Krayner

Allyn O. Kreps Dalton L. Kuder

Gerald Kunz Kenneth F. Kuzenski

Peter R. La Falce David R. Lambert

Richard A. Lander Lewis P. Lane II

William C. Landis Lawrence W. Langley

Thomas J. Langley David L. Larson

Richard P. Laskey Jack K. Lasseter

Norman J. Laux John H. Lawless

Richard P. Leach Lucian L. Leape, Jr.

Julian Lecraw James A. Ledbetter

John P. Leemhuis Frederick J. Lees

Douglas R. Legg Joel C. Leuchter

Ted Levy William G. Lillis

Malcolm S. Lindstrom Arthur A. Lipski

John A. Loftus James B. Longley, Jr.

Peter P. Lord Robert F. Lorenz

John E. Lott William J. Loughlin

Robert M. Lovell, Jr. William R. Lucas

Alexander S. Lyman Robert D. Lyons

James P. McCabe Ralph L. McClannan

Russell N. McDowell James R. McElhattan

II Robert S. McGeough

William D. McGinn Thomas D. McGregor

Phil C. McKee Richard A. McLaughlin

Robert D. McLaughlin Ralph S. McLeomore

David G. McMillan Russell S. McNeil

Archibald J. McNeill, Jr.

Robert O. Maak John D. Majesky

Peter J. Malloy, Jr. John S. Malone

Richard W. Marble Juan R. Marin

Donald A. Markovitz Robert W. Marrion

James V. Marron Michael M. Marshall

James P. Martineau Charles R. Martz, Jr.

Dan C. Mathes, Jr. Harland F. Mayes, Jr.

Jared D. Mayes III Ronald N. Meader

Louis F. Meardon Gilbert R. Meigs

William S. Merchant Charles R. Merritt

Ernest L. Mester, Jr. John E. Meyers

Walter T. Meyers Robert B. Midgette

John H. Mighell Junius W. Millard

Charles E. Miller Neal D. Miller

Richard J. Miller Richard F. Mills

Norman G. Mireault Gilbert J. J. Mohr

Edwin C. Moncure, Jr. Allan F. Montague

Charles D. Moore Huron C. Moore, Jr.

Thomas P. Moran Kenneth B. Morley

Robert R. Morley David W. Moriarty, Jr.

William N. Morgan Daniel N. Morrison

Julian K. Morrison III Royden U. Morrison

David S. Morse Allen D. Moses

Robert E. Mosher Robert J. Moylan

Warren A. Mullen Raymond T. Munsell

Robert A. Murray Clarence R. Muth

Clayman C. Myers, Jr. Stig J. Mylander

Craig A. Nalen George A. Nankervis

Gene C. Nelson
James N. Nelson
Richard E. Nelson, Jr.
Donald P. Nelson
Donald E. Neumann
Jack E. Newhard
James A. Newpher, Jr.
James W. Newsome
Robert B. Newton
Bruce Nichol
Thomas F. Niedbala
William R. Niesen
William L. Noel
James T. Nunnally III
Herbert J. O'Brien
James J. O'Brien
Canton O'Donnell, Jr.
Roger E. Oesterreich
Patrick J. O'Haren
Jeremiah D. O'Leary, Jr.
John D. Orr
John B. Orzalli
Franklin T. Osgood, Jr.
George H. Paff
David B. Palo
Sophocles G. Pappas
Joseph R. Parch
David K. Parkhill
Merle E. Farmer
Thomas K. Parrish III
George J. Pasek
Edward L. Paul
George Pavloff
Richard A. Pecaut
Paul C. Pelton, Jr.
Arnold O. Petersen, Jr.
Ingo H. Petersen
Norman G. Peterson
Ray E. Pierce
William R. Pierson
John C. Phifer
Herbert L. Pick, Jr.
Noel B. Pittman, Jr.
Paul H. Pittman
Edwin L. Podsiadlo
Charles R. Polen
Alvin J. Porter
Asa S. Porter
Henry M. Poss
George Postich
Jim C. Potter
George W. Powell
Richard W. Pratt
Ronald Prezioso
David J. Price
Robert T. Price
William J. Price
John E. Pyron, Jr.
Jay E. Quick
Richard P. Ralph
Thomas F. Randolph
Paul E. Ransdell
Louis J. J. Rauchenberger
Glen P. Ray
Robert S. Reaume
James H. Redic
Ralph J. Reeder
William B. Reif
James F. Reynolds
Stuart W. Rhodes
Paul E. Richter
Peter W. Robinson
Charles M. Rockwell, Jr.
Richard B. Rockwell
John F. Roesser, Jr.
Richard H. Rogers
Stephen H. Rogers
William P. Rogers
Louis P. Romestant, Jr.
Francis G. Ronnenberg
Gerald D. Rood
Robert Z. Rose
Billy D. Ross
John H. Ross
Robert P. Ross

Irwin Roth
Phillip L. Rother
James A. Runser
Robert D. Rupp
Robert O. Rutherford
Arless K. Saffell
John F. Salisbury
Seymour Salmirs
David S. Salsburg
William H. Sample
John H. Sandberg
Joseph G. Sanders
Stephen J. Sanford
Ralph F. Schauer
Martin Schiff, Jr.
Wayne A. Schild
Harold O. Schmokel
John J. Schofield
Hans P. Schonenberg
Leo R. Schreiber
William J. Schuch
Raymond E. Schucker
Edward P. Schwarz, Jr.
Michael Scott
William Scott, Jr.
William C. Scott
Philip D. Segal
David M. Selgren
Lawrence Shafer
Eugene R. Shannon, Jr.
Frank M. Shaver
Charles J. Sheehan
Robert N. Sheriden
Mack W. Shettles
Francis R. Short
John H. Siegmund
William R. Siems
James T. Simms
Philip C. Simon
David P. Simpson
John R. Slaughter
Addison R. Smith
Clifford R. Smith
Ernest L. Smith III
Gerald M. Smith
John F. Smith
Lawrence L. Smith
Noel I. Smith
Walter K. Smith
Donald M. Snell
Allan E. Snyder
Herbert J. V. Snyder
Howard A. Snyder
Billie M. Solleau
Louis T. Sovey
Jack L. Sparks
Paul F. Sprehe
Robert R. Stadelhofer
Augustus L. Stanford, Jr.
Dale E. Stauffer
Francis J. Steckbeck
John H. Stelt
William T. Stewart
William L. Stiff
Richard L. Stock
Walter E. Stone
James F. Stottlar
Leon C. Stromire
Edward F. Sullivan
Roger K. Summit
David K. Sunderland
William J. Sweet
Thomas B. Talley, Jr.
Edward R. Tasko
Dan O. Taylor
Richard L. Teaford
Robert W. Teeter
Jack C. Tholl
Alfred R. Thomas III
Richard H. Thomas III
James J. Thompson
John L. Thompson
Ernest A. Till
Thomas N. Timlin
James R. Titcomb
Ralph E. Tomkiewicz
Arthur E. Treiber
Paul H. Troutman

Dan S. Tucker
Thomas McK. Tucker
Harvey S. Turner
Willard L. VanErt
John C. Vaught
Jose W. Vega
William R. Vickroy
Edward L. Vogel
John W. Vold
Ralph L. Wagner
Thomas P. Walsh
William J. Walther
Conley R. Ward
Joseph T. Warkoczewski
David T. Warner
Richard D. Warren
Victor M. Warren
Arthur L. Wasserman, Jr.
Charles E. Watkins, Jr.
Richard M. Watt
Carl B. Weaver
John B. Weber
Robert M. Welham
Eugene R. Wells, Jr.
Joel F. Wells
Howard B. Wentz, Jr.
Robin A. Westbrook
John T. White
Bill E. Whitney
Clyde T. Whitley
John A. Widder, Jr.
Edward W. Foy (Naval R. O. T. C.) to be ensign in the Navy, in lieu of ensign in the Navy as previously nominated, to correct name.
The following-named (Naval R. O. T. C.) to be ensigns in the Supply Corps of the Navy:
Randall K. Barron
Mebus Bartling
Robert E. Bartz
William T. Beagle
Frederick R. Beier, Jr.
Thomas F. Bloom
Eugene F. Brigham
James N. Browne III
Richard L. Clancy
James C. Cohig
Morton D. Davis
John E. Flood, Jr.
James P. Gillett
Edward A. Goerner
Edward J. Gray
Oliver W. Hamilton, Jr.
Donald Stiggers (Naval R. O. T. C.) to be named a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.
The following-named (civilian college graduates) to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Chaplain Corps of the Navy:
James S. Little
Willis P. Ude

IN THE NAVY
The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent appointment to the grade and corps indicated:
CAPTAIN, LINE
George M. Holley
Robert J. Esslinger
William M. Drane
Albert S. Miller
Joseph E. Dodson
James D. L. Grant
Frank B. Miller
Warren H. McClain
John B. Gragg
Edgar J. MacGregor 3d
Paul P. Blackburn, Jr.
Parke H. Brady
Edward C. Renfro
Charles W. Lord
Henry P. Wright, Jr.
Ray F. Yager
Thomas M. Brown
James W. Haviland 3d
Robert R. Moore

Ralph R. Widner
Bruce Wilcox
Richard D. Wilder
Robert E. Wildridge
Robert L. Wiley, Jr.
Robert B. Wilkerson III
Dale E. Willhite
Henry W. Williams, Jr.
Donald K. Wilson
Francis M. Wilson
Harold K. Wilson
James W. Wilson
Randolph G. Wilson, Jr.
Richard H. Wilson
Robley Winfrey
Munroe J. Wingate
John W. Winter
Adrian B. Winterfield
Christopher Withers
Joseph E. Wolak
William M. Wolff, Jr.
Richard J. Wollensak
Roy S. Wood
Philip H. Wright
William R. Yetman
Donald K. Young
"J" R. Young, Jr.
John W. Young
Sylvan A. Yulsman
Harold E. Zell
David C. Zimmerman
Edward R. O. T. C.) to be ensign in the Navy, in lieu of ensign in the Navy as previously nominated, to correct name.
Harold H. Heinrich
George K. Helder
James O. Horgan
Don L. Huising
Robert A. Kirchgessner
Kay E. Lewis
Thornton McK. Long
Norman D. Luallin
Robert A. McKenzie
James H. Martin
Joseph W. Murphy
Maurice J. Murphy
John D. Nieder
Robert L. Strickland
Winthrop A. Wyman
Wesley E. Young
Donald Stiggers (Naval R. O. T. C.) to be named a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.
The following-named (civilian college graduates) to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Chaplain Corps of the Navy:
James S. Little
Willis P. Ude

John F. Tatom
Robert R. Craighill
Louis D. McGregor, Jr.
Rowland C. Lawver
Ray E. Malpass
George G. Palmer
Joseph B. H. Young
Edmund S. L. Marshall
Charles E. McCombs
Roy A. Newton
Theodore T. Miller
Royal L. Rutter
Harold M. Heming
Horatio A. Lincoln
George O. Gjoerloff
Richard J. H. Conn
Lafayette J. Jones
George L. Heap
James G. Lang
George M. Chambers
Mervin Halstead
George F. Kosco
Harry P. Badger
Samuel P. Weller, Jr.
Herschel A. House
George T. McCready, Jr.
John Hulme
Rudolph C. Bauer
Frederick W. Laing
William N. Wylie
Carlton R. Adams
Raymond N. Sharp
Emmet O'Beirne
Edward Brumby
Scarritt Adams
Vernon L. Lowrance
David A. Harris
Charles R. Herms
William O. Snead, Jr.
Leo G. May
Edward E. Colestock
Lawrence E. Ruff
Ira E. McMillan
William Y. Allen, Jr.
Walter W. Strohbehn
Elonzo B. Grantham, Jr.
James D. Whitfield, Jr.
Charles H. Andrews
Montgomery L. McCullough, Jr.
Frederic C. Lucas, Jr.
Keith M. Krieger
Charles T. Mauro, Jr.
Alexander Jackson, Jr.
David D. Hawkins
Dana B. Cushing
Walter T. Jenkins
Elvin Hahn
John B. Bowen, Jr.
Herbert H. Marable
Ellis K. Wakefield
Thaddeus J. Van Metre
Douglas B. Broken-shire
William E. Ellis
Allan B. Roby
Alston M. Boyd, Jr.
William S. Post, Jr.
William T. Doyle, Jr.
Harry J. Verhoye
Everett M. Block
Lyle L. Koepke
Henry G. Sanchez
Bowen F. McLeod
Josephus A. Robbins
John B. Azer
Oliver D. T. Lynch
Edson H. Whitehurst
William H. Sanders, Jr.
Charles L. Westhofen
John B. Dimmick
Arthur E. Owen
Francis M. Carter
Harry Smith
John G. Howell
Elias B. Mott 2d

William L. Harmon
James H. Newsome
Norwood A. Campbell
Thomas S. Webb
John F. Flynn
Joseph A. Ruddy, Jr.
John M. Bristol
William W. Willbourne
Burton S. Hanson, Jr.
Doyle M. Coffee
Ian C. Eddy
Elmer J. Dunn
Kelvin L. Nutting
Davis W. Olney
Edwin O. Wagner
Macpherson B. Williams
Joseph C. Clifton
Roscoe L. Newman
John E. Edwards
Charles C. Howerton
Thomas K. Wright
James O. Vosseller
Ray R. Conner
James A. Adams
Clyde B. Stevens, Jr.
Harvey P. Burden
Chesley M. Hardison
Edmund E. Garcia
Hal K. Edwards
Hayes E. Irons
Joseph B. Maher
Alexander C. Veasey
Horacio Rivero, Jr.
Allan L. Reed
John B. Colwell
Robert L. Taylor
James T. Lay
Robert E. Gadow
Harold Payson, Jr.
Bernard F. Roeder
Edward M. Day
Thomas R. Kurtz, Jr.
Charles G. Duffy
Peter R. Lackner
Francis J. Johnson
William H. Farmer
Walter C. Wingard, Jr.
Albert F. White
Emmanuel T. Goyette
Myron W. Graybill
Erle V. Dennett
Francis W. McCann
Albert D. Lucas
Emery Roughton
George R. Over
Paul F. Heerbrandt
Thomas D. Tyra
Richard K. Anderson
Thomas W. Rogers
Ernest C. Holtzworth
Albert K. Romberg
John O. F. Dorsett
Joseph E. Flynn
Max L. Catterton
Sherman W. Betts
George A. Hutton
Gordon A. Uehling
Charles T. Booth 2d
Ray C. Needham
Edward A. Wright
John A. Webster
Edward H. Guilbert
Joseph F. Foley
Francis B. Merkle
Francis A. McKee
Berton A. Robbins, Jr.
Edwin B. Hooper
William W. Hollister
William B. Braun
Hazlett P. Weatherwax
John L. Chaw

Sanford L. Mead
Eugene Tatom
Ashton B. Jones, Jr.
Robert E. Lockwood
Walter P. Schoeni
Maxim W. Firth
George K. Williams

CAPTAIN, MEDICAL CORPS

Bennett F. Avery
Lawrence L. Bean

CAPTAIN, SUPPLY CORPS

Carlos M. Charneco
Hugh C. Haynsworth, Jr.
George W. Foott
Thomas L. Becknell, Jr.
James W. Boundy

CAPTAIN, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Henry G. Clark
James C. Tily
Pinckney M. Jeffords
Arthur I. Flaherty

CAPTAIN, DENTAL CORPS

Lauro J. Turbini
Robert E. Blair

COMMANDER, LINE

Thomas D. Keegan
William R. Laird, Jr.
Howard A. Thompson
Richard W. Phillips
George V. Rogers
Raphael A. Zoeller
George S. Simmons 3d
Clayton Ross, Jr.
Alfred J. Toulon, Jr.
Harold C. Miller
Charles N. G. Hendrix
John P. Seifert
James L. May
James H. Elsom
William W. Gentry
Irving D. Dewey
Clay H. Raney
George J. Largess
Marcus L. Lowe, Jr.
Richard J. Dressling
James M. Hill
Robert A. Gulick, Jr.
Walter K. Stow, Jr.
Charles D. McCall
Loren H. Kiser
Marlin D. Clausner
Ronald F. Stultz
Frank J. Coulter
James B. Wallace
Francis M. Welch
Sigmund A. Bobczynski
James A. McAllister
Ivan D. Quillin
Warren J. Davis, Jr.
Carl J. Ballinger, Jr.
John R. Blackburn
John C. Mathews
Harvey R. Nylund
Andrew R. Drea
Valentine G. Holzapfel
Frederick M. Radel
Robert Brent
Arthur F. Fischer, Jr.
Emmett M. Compton
Lincoln Marcy
Partee W. Crouch, Jr.
Stephen C. O'Rourke
Edward F. Rye
John R. Zullinger
Means Johnston, Jr.
Davis Cone
Albert G. Neal
Landon L. Davis, Jr.
James D. Ramage
Jack W. Hough
Ellis J. Fisher
Gene T. Shirley
William J. Carey, Jr.
George D. Ghesquiere
David G. Bryce

Robert M. Reynolds
James O. Biglow
Ronald K. Smith
John T. Wulf
Donald J. MacDonald
Robert B. Heilig

Bishop L. Malpass
Charles M. Parker

Willard C. Johnson
Onnie P. Lattu
Clark T. Abbott
Lionel C. Peppell
Jesse S. McAfee
Joseph F. Tenney

William A. Zobel
George K. Brodie
Ralph N. Ernest

George D. Odiorne
Robert W. Wheelock

Charles W. Cushman
John P. Weinle
George W. Forbes, Jr.
Robert M. Brownlie
Harvey L. Lasell
John B. Williams, Jr.
William D. Bonvillian
Robert C. Gillette
William T. Alford
George T. McDaniel, Jr.
Ira S. Hardman, Jr.
Edward L. Dashiell, Jr.
John B. Howland
John C. Weatherwax
Robert G. Merritt
Robert J. Duryea
Robert H. Smith
John M. Cease
Russell H. Buckley
Max A. Berns, Jr.
George C. Simmons, Jr.
Rex W. Warner
Robert R. Startzell
John T. T. O'Neill
Harold A. Wells
Stephen L. Johnson
Eugene B. Henry, Jr.
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Russell J. Schmidt
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Gerald S. Norton
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Douglas G. Phillips
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David L. Soper
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William R. Leonard, Jr.
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Robert H. Hare
Robert B. Buchan
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Earle C. Gordon, Jr.
Craig McKee
Elbert S. McCuskey
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Joseph G. Smith
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Harold M. Helsel
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Edward W. Bergstrom
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Whitney Wright
Joseph L. Hall
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Langford W. Bates
Richard B. Forward
Louis P. Pressler
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Theodore W. Marshall
Walter E. Clarke
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Charles A. Gearhart
Joseph M. Kellam
Lester E. Geer
Rupert D. Hawley
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Ira F. Reese
John M. Stuart
Elof W. Hermanson
Harlow Hines
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Philip C. Morris
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Norris L. McComb
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Leslie D. Davis
Robert W. Weber
Clarence A. Blouin
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Robert M. J. Halman
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William P. Tanner, Jr.
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Robert L. Donley
Robert Wagner
Norman E. Knapp
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Wesley H. Ruth
William F. Payson
George O. Wood
Russell G. Albright
Mitchell K. Disney
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Max E. E. Woyke
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Nelson E. Harris
Clarence L. Foushee
Gaylord S. Parrett
George L. Gullette
Max V. Ricketts
James H. Davies
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Grover G. Gilmore
Ralph V. Wilhelm
August A. Barthes
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John M. Arbuckle
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Jack L. Grayson
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James F. Phelan
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who art the source and strength of our life and the supreme Lord of our minds and hearts, may we daily surrender ourselves unreservedly to Thy divine will, which is infinitely wiser than our own.

Inspire us with a new appreciation and deeper reverence for the sacred moral and spiritual values as the foundation stones upon which to build a nobler personal character, a stronger nation, and a finer civilization.

Show us how we may stem the tides of paganism and secularism and be obedient and loyal to those lofty instincts and capacities with which we have been created and endowed.

May the voice of America not be primarily one that proclaims what our Nation possesses and produces in material goods but may it be a voice that proclaims plainly and proudly those ideals and principles which have been and are the secret of our country's greatness and glory.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 28, 1952, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on March 29, 1952, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1012. An act to permit educational, religious, or charitable institutions to import textile machines and parts thereof for instructional purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Langers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2786. An act to amend section 106 (c) of the Housing Act of 1949.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 52-15.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. McGRATH, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 7313) making appropriations for

the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1672), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HORAN reserved all points of order on the bill.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include an address delivered by President Truman last Saturday night.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under the permission granted me, I include the following address of the President of the United States at the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in the National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C., on March 29, 1952:

Thank you very much. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chairman of the Democratic Committee, distinguished guests, and fellow Democrats, I am very happy to be here tonight.

This makes seven Jefferson-Jackson dinners that I have spoken to in the city of Washington. I hope to attend several more in one capacity or another.

They have all been wonderful dinners. One of the things I like about the dinners is the fact that they are political meetings. I like political meetings and I like politics.

Politics—good politics—is public service. There is no life or occupation in which a man can find a greater opportunity to serve his community or his country.

I have been in politics more than 30 years, and I know that nothing else could have given me greater satisfaction. I have had a career from precinct to President, and I am a little bit proud of that career.

I am sure all of you here tonight are very much interested in the presidential election this year.

In view of that fact I thought I would give you a little analysis of the political situation as I see it.

The political situation in this country may look complicated, but you can find the key to it in a simple thing—the Republicans have been out of office for 20 long years, and they are desperate to get back in office so they can control the country again.

For 20 years the Republicans have been wandering in a political desert—like camels looking for an oasis. They don't drink the same thing that camels do, though. And if they don't find it pretty soon, the Republican Party may die out altogether.

You know, I would just hate to see that happen. I would like to help keep the Republican Party alive if that is at all possible. So I am going to offer them a little advice about the error of their ways.

There are some very good reasons why the Republicans have been out of office so long and haven't been able to get back in control.

The first reason is that they were voted out in 1932 because they had brought the country to the brink of ruin.

In the 1920's the Republican administrations drew back in petrified isolation from our world responsibilities. They spent all their time trying to help the rich get richer and paid no attention to the welfare of the workers and the farmers. All in all, they paved the way for the biggest economic smash-up this country has ever seen.

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William G. Lawson	John A. O'Donoghue
James H. Boyers	James A. Brimson
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WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate March 31 (legislative day of March 24), 1952:

POSTMASTER

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bernard A. O'Reilly, Stephan.

That is the reason the Republicans were thrown out of office in 1932, and one of the very good reasons why they have been kept out ever since. People don't want any more "great depressions."

The second reason why the Republicans have been out of office for 20 years is that the Democratic Party has been giving the country good government. Instead of trying to build up the prosperity of the favored few and letting some of it trickle down to the rest, we have been working to raise the incomes of the vast majority of the people. And we have been steadily expanding the base for prosperity and freedom in this country. The people have kept right on re-electing Democrats because we have been serving them well and they know it.

The third reason the Republicans have been kept out of power for 20 years is because they have never been able to agree on a sensible program to put before the country. They have been on almost every side of every question, but they have seldom or never been on the right side.

In 1933 they said the New Deal was terrible and they were against it and all its works. And in the election that fall they just lost by a landslide.

In 1940 they admitted there might be some good in some parts of the New Deal, but they said you needed a Republican to run it. And they were overwhelmingly beaten again.

In 1944 the Republicans said the New Deal might have been good in its day, but it had gotten old and tired and it was no good any more. But the people didn't agree, and the Republicans were snowed under once more.

Now, in 1948 they said—well, as a matter of fact, by 1948 they were so sure of winning that they really didn't bother to take a position on anything. And they got just exactly what they deserved—they got another good licking.

And by now the Republicans can't figure out what to do. Every day you hear a new Republican theory of how to win the election of 1952.

One theory they have is that they ought to come right out and say they are against all advances the country has made since 1932.

This is the kind of dinosaur school of Republican strategy—they want to go back to prehistoric times. Republicans of this school say, "Let's stop beating about the bush, and let's say what we really believe. Let's say we're against social security, and we're against labor unions and good wages, and we're opposed to price supports for farmers—that we're against the Government doing anything for anybody except big business."

Now, I have a lot of sympathy for these Republicans. They have been hushed up for a long time. They would certainly be happier if they could tell the truth for once and campaign for what they really believe. It would be good for their souls. But it wouldn't be good for their party, or for the country, either. This dinosaur school of Republican strategy would only get the dinosaur vote—and there aren't many dinosaurs left, except over at the Smithsonian.

Next there is the Republican theory that the Republicans can win if they oppose the foreign policy of the United States. They can't agree among themselves as to how they want to oppose it, but most of them want to oppose it somehow.

Some Republicans seem to think it would be popular to pull out of Korea, and to abandon Europe, and to let the United Nations go to smash. They reason this way: "The American people aren't very bright. Let's tell them they don't have to build up defenses, or serve in the Army, or strengthen our allies overseas. If they fall for that, then we Republicans will be in—and that's all that matters."

The trouble with the Republican theory is that the American people are a lot smarter than the Republicans who thought it up. The American people have learned a lot from two world wars and from the last 7 years of working to keep the peace. They know that as long as communism is loose in the world we must have allies and we must resist aggression. The American people are living in the atomic age, and they know that the ideas of the stone age won't work any more—if they ever did work.

And there is another group of Republicans who attack our foreign policy by advocating the "all-out" or "let's get it over with" theory. These are the Republicans who say they want to expand the fighting in Korea, and start dropping atomic bombs, and invite a new world war. They figure it's good politics to talk that way. They don't stop to count the cost. They think people don't understand that the hardest and bravest thing in the world is to work for peace—and not for war. But if war comes—and God forbid that it comes—if the showdown comes—these loud talkers would be the first people to run for the bomb shelters. And the voters know it.

None of these Republican theories of how to win the election holds much promise of success this year. All they show is that the platform that the Republicans write in Chicago in July will have to be a fearful and wonderful thing to cover all these different theories. It will have to be a bigger tent than the Ringling Brothers circus—and it will have to cover just about as many freaks. It has even become fashionable for the Republican candidates to saw themselves in half and put part on each side of the fence. That would fit under the tent, too.

The real Republican campaign is not going to be fought on the issues. The Republicans are going to wage a campaign of phony propaganda. They are going to try what we might call the "white is black" and the "black is white" strategy. The reasoning behind it is this: The Republicans know that the Nation is strong and prosperous, that we are building up defenses against communism, that the Democratic administration has worked for the good of the people. The only chance for the Republicans, therefore, is to make the people think these facts aren't so. The job for the Republicans is to make people believe that white is black and black is white.

This is a pretty difficult way to win an election. It wouldn't appeal to anybody but very desperate Republican politicians. But the Republicans have some reason for thinking it might succeed. They will have the support of most of the press, and most of the radio commentators. And they may have the professional poll-takers with them again—as they were in 1948. The Republicans, as always, will have a lot of money. They have slick advertising experts. And they don't have too many scruples about how they use them. Remember that carpetbagger from Chicago who got convicted for the way he elected a Republican Senator in Maryland in 1950? They will try that all over the country.

The Republicans are all set to try this "white is black" technique. And this is the way it will work. First of all they will try to make people believe that everything the Government has done for the country is socialism. They will go to the people and say: "Did you see that social-security check you received the other day—you thought that was good for you, didn't you? Too bad. That's nothing in the world but socialism. Did you see that new flood-control dam the Government is building over there for the protection of your property? Sorry—that's awful socialism. That new hospital that they are building is socialism. Price supports, more socialism for the farmers. Minimum wage laws? Socialism for labor. Socialism is bad for you, my friend. Everybody knows

that. And here you are, with your new car, and your home, and better opportunities for the kids, and a television set—you are just surrounded by socialism." Now the Republicans say, "That's a terrible thing, my friend, and the only way out of this sinkhole of socialism is to vote for the Republican ticket."

And if you do that, you will probably have a garage and no car, a crystal radio set and no television—and probably not even a garage to live in, but a second-hand tent out on the lawn. I don't believe people are going to be fooled into that condition, because they went through it once before.

Now, do you think they can sell that bill of goods? This country today has more freedom for all its people than any country in the history of the world. And all the efforts of all the Republican politicians can't convince the people that this is socialism.

The next part of this "white is black" campaign is to try to make people believe that the Democratic Party is in favor of communism. That is an even tougher job than selling the socialism nonsense, but the Republicans are desperate, so they are going to try it.

Of course, we have spent billions of dollars to build up our defenses against communism; we have created an alliance of the free nations against communism; we are helping them to arm against communism; we have met and halted communism in Greece and Turkey, in Berlin and Austria, in Italy and Iran, and, the most important of all, in Korea. We have fought communism abroad. We have fought communism at home. We have an FBI and a Central Intelligence Agency defending us against spies and saboteurs. The Federal loyalty program keeps Communists out of Government.

That's the record, and how do the Republicans propose to get around it? Here's what they will try to do. They will go to the voters and say, "Did you know the Government was full of Communists?" And the voters say, "No. What makes you say that?" And then the Republicans explain that somebody named Joe Doakes works for the Government, and he has a cousin who sells shoe laces, or a ribbon clerk in a department store, and this cousin has a wife who wrote an article, before Joe married her, that was printed in a magazine that also printed an article in favor of Chinese Communists—and they will continue that ad lib. This may sound very silly—and it is. But some political fakers spend all their time trying to pull the wool over the people's eyes with this sort of nonsense.

The real test of anticommunism is whether we are willing to devote our resources and our strength to stopping Communist aggression and saving free people from its horrible tyranny. That kind of anticommunism takes money and courage—and not just a lot of talk. And the next time you hear some of this loud anti-Communist talk from our Republican friends, ask them how they voted: ask them how they voted on aid to Greece, ask them how they voted on the Marshall plan, ask them how they voted on the mutual-security program. The chances are they voted to cut or cripple these all-important measures against communism.

I say to you in all seriousness, beware of those who pretend to be so violently anti-Communist in this country, and at the same time vote to appease communism abroad. In my book, that is talking out of both sides of the mouth at once; and I don't think the American people are going to be taken in by it.

The next part of the Republican "white is black" campaign is to try to fool the voters into thinking that the Democratic Party is dishonest—that the government is full of grafters and thieves and all kinds of assorted crooks. To hear them talk you wouldn't think that there was an honest man in Wash-

ington. And that includes some of them, maybe.

Now, I want to say something very important to you about this issue of morality in government.

I stand for honest government. I have worked for it. I have probably done more for it than any other President has done; more than any other President to reorganize the Government on an efficient basis, and to extend the civil service merit system.

I hate corruption not only because it is bad in itself, but also because it is the deadly enemy of all things the Democratic Party has been doing all these years. I hate corruption everywhere, but I hate it most of all in a Democratic office-holder, because that is a betrayal of all that the Democratic Party stands for.

Here is the reason: To me, morality in government means more than a mere absence of wrongdoing. It means a government that is fair to all. I think it is just as immoral for the Congress to enact special tax favors into law as it is for a tax official to connive in a crooked tax return. It is just as immoral to use the law-making power of the Government to enrich the few at the expense of the many, as it is to steal money from the Public Treasury. That is stealing money from the Public Treasury.

All of us know, of course, about the scandals and corruption of the Republican office-holders in the 1920s. But to my mind the Veterans' Administration scandals, in those days, and the Teapot Dome steal, were no worse—no more immoral—than the tax laws of Andrew Mellon, or the attempt to sell Muscle Shoals to private owners. Legislation that favored the greed of monopoly and the trickery of Wall Street was a form of corruption that did the country four times as much harm as Teapot Dome ever did.

Private selfish interests are always trying to corrupt the Government in this way. Powerful financial groups are always trying to get favors for themselves.

Now, the Democratic Administration has been fighting against these efforts to corrupt the powers of Government. We haven't always won, but we have never surrendered, and we never will.

For all these years, we have been fighting to use our natural resources for the benefit of the public, to develop our forests and our public oil reserves and our water power for the benefit of all, to raise the incomes of all our citizens, to protect the farmer and the worker against the power of monopoly.

And where have the Republicans been in this fight for morality in Government? Do they come out and vote with us to keep the special interests from robbing the public? Not at all. Most of them are on the other side.

It's the same thing when you come to the question of the conduct of Government officials. The Republicans make a great whoop and holler about the honesty of Federal employees, but they are usually the first to show up in a Government office asking for special favors for private interests, and in raising Cain if they don't get them. These Republican gentlemen can't have it both ways—they can't be for morality on Tuesday and Thursday, and then be for special privileges for their clients on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The press recently—for a wonder—has been giving some facts on this subject that have been very hard to get at.

I'm disgusted with these efforts to discredit and blacken the character and reputation of the whole Federal service. We have a higher percentage of Federal employees under civil service than ever before, and on the whole they are a finer, better type of men and women than we have ever had in the service before. It is just as much our duty to protect the innocent as it is to punish the guilty. If a man is accused, he ought

to have his day in court, and I don't mean a kangaroo court, either.

I hate injustice just as much as I hate corruption.

Of course, we must always work to keep our Government clean. Our Democratic Senators and Congressmen have been working and I have been working to clean up bad conditions where they exist, and to devise procedures and systems to prevent them in the future. And I would like to have help in this fight from everybody, Democrats and Republicans alike. I have just got one reorganization plan through the Congress, and I am going to send up some more plans to the Congress soon—to put more of our Federal officials under civil service and out of politics. I would like to see how many of the Republicans vote for them.

I don't think the black-is-white campaign of the Republican Party is going to succeed. I think the voters are going to see through this holler-than-thou disguise that our Republican friends are putting on.

All the tricks of Republican propaganda cannot make the people forget that the Democratic Party has been working for their welfare.

We are working for the welfare of the farmer. We hold to the ideal that goes back to Jefferson, that a farmer should have the opportunity to own his farm, to share in the benefits of scientific progress, and to secure a fair income for his efforts.

The Democratic Party is working for the success of our free-enterprise system. We have worked to prevent monopoly, to give the small-business man a fair chance, and to develop our natural resources for all the people, and not just for the favored few.

The Democratic Party is working for the welfare of labor. We have worked for good wages and hour legislation, for unemployment compensation, and for fair labor relations laws.

The Democratic Party is dedicated to the ideal that every family is entitled to fair opportunities for decent living conditions, to a chance to educate their children, to have good medical services, and reasonable provision for retirement. That is why we have worked for good social-security laws, for better education and health services, for good housing, and for equal rights, and opportunities for all our people, regardless of color, religion, or national origin.

Above all, the Democratic Party is working for peace on earth and good will among men. We believe that war is not inevitable, that peace can be won, that freemen of all lands can find the way to live together in the world as good neighbors. That is why we have been willing to sacrifice to stop aggression—willing to send our money and our goods to help men in other countries stand up against tyranny; willing to fight in Korea to stop world war three before it begins. For if the bloody harvest of world war were to begin anew, most of us would never see a peaceful world again.

This is the record of the Democratic Party. It is a proud record, and an honorable record. It is a record of progress, of actions that are right because they are solidly founded on American ideals.

Whoever the Democrats nominate for President this year, he will have this record to run upon.

I shall not be a candidate for reelection. I have served my country long, and I think efficiently and honestly. I shall not accept a renomination. I do not feel that it is my duty to spend another 4 years in the White House.

We must always remember the things the Democratic Party has done, and the high ideals that have made it great. We must be true to its principles and keep it foremost in service of the people.

If we do that, we can be sure that there will be a Democratic President in the White House for the next 4 years.

JOINT MEETING OF CONGRESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, April 3, 1952, the Speaker may declare a recess at any time subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE TO ARRANGE FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES ON JANUARY 20, 1953

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 69) authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to arrange for the inauguration of the President-elect of the United States on January 20, 1953. May I say that if this is not agreeable to my friend from Indiana, I will withdraw the request.

Mr. HALLECK. That is all right.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee consisting of three Senators and three Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 1953.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CLEGG], that the subcommittee of which he is chairman may sit this afternoon while the House is in session.

The SPEAKER. The Chair must advise the gentleman that the House has a very heavy program before it today. There is a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, and four bills to be taken up under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, in view of the circumstances, I withdraw the request.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LUCAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it was my purpose to make a statement relative to the unanimous-consent request, which was granted by the House last week to report the military appropriation bill for \$52,000,000,000 on Monday, and take it up in the House and pass it the following day. There has been some discussion going on hoping that we would arrive at an amicable understanding about it, and it was my purpose to ask if later in the day I could not make a unanimous-consent request which I want to make, if the Chair will recognize me later in the day for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman later.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, we have no objection to the gentleman's request.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, under those circumstances, I ask unanimous consent that the unanimous consent request granted with respect to the armed services appropriation bill on last Monday be revoked.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. The hearings on the bill were printed, and an announcement was made with respect to the availability of the hearings in the Committee on Appropriations on Friday of last week. But the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is the one, of course, who should discuss the request. I shall not object to the gentleman's request.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. May I state to the gentleman from Texas that I am not criticizing or complaining.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object. I am certain that every member of the committee is in complete sympathy with the objective of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH]. May I say at this time that so far as I am personally concerned, I heartily approve the course pursued by the gentleman. He has taken a position which in this respect has been decidedly beneficial to the country as a whole, during the entire session.

The committee has been careful in this particular, as the gentleman is aware, to allow five calendar days after our bills are reported before calling them up on the floor.

The rule requires us to allow 3 days, but when the gentleman from Virginia and his associates suggested it should be longer, we acquiesced, and on every bill that has been introduced so far this year we have allowed five calendar days before we called it up, and we expect to continue that plan. The only exception made was in this particular case where there were extenuating circumstances and we had the approval of the leadership on both sides of the aisle.

In this bill, as has been said, a very large sum of money is involved. The truth about the matter, however, is that so far as study of the bill is concerned,

it requires less study and consideration in detail than several other of the appropriation bills. The only difference is the vast amount carried in individual items. Of course, the amount of a bill does not necessarily affect the study required.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. In connection with this matter I heard it stated last week that the Thursday before Good Friday, that is 1 week from this Thursday, had been set aside for Pan-American Day in the House. If that is true and that were to be the only business to be conducted in the House on that Thursday—

Mr. MCCORMACK. May I say that will not be the only business conducted on Thursday.

Mr. HALLECK. If that were to be the only business, then we would be in a position of debating and acting upon the appropriation bill for the armed services in 2 days instead of 3 days, which I am sure cannot be done.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to my leader.

Mr. MCCORMACK. I am glad the gentleman from Indiana brought it up, so that I could advise the House that the proceedings in connection with Pan-American Day will continue for probably 1 hour at the most. Then there will be regular legislation that is in order that day, brought up.

Mr. CANNON. Hearings on this bill have been concluded and will be distributed as soon as printed. They will be available in ample time to comply with the 5-day rule.

Under the unanimous consent agreement granted a week ago, it was expected that the bill would be reported on Monday and taken up on Tuesday for debate only. Tuesday was to have been devoted entirely to general debate. The bill was not to have been read for amendment until Wednesday.

But if there is any objection, we shall be glad to delay the consideration of the bill, or to enter into any agreement which the gentleman from Virginia considers equitable.

I might say to the gentleman that I am in heartiest agreement with any arrangement which will provide more time for the study of these bills before they are taken up on the floor. The more time the better.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Is the gentleman in position at this time to give us any indication at all as to the over-all amounts to be carried in the armed services appropriation bill? In other words, what I am getting at I may say to the chairman, is whether or not the committee is going to go over that bill with a view to making some reductions and in that way possibly shorten the time that might be necessary for its consideration on the floor?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman from Indiana has expressed in precise words the purpose and objective of the committee. I yield to the gentleman from Texas, who is chairman of that subcommittee to outline the plans of his committee on the final form of the bill.

Mr. MAHON. The Members of the House want a reduction in the military appropriation bill, and there will be a reduction in the military appropriation bill. We are now engaged in the markup of the bill and will complete it tomorrow night. Every effort is being made to effect economies and reduce the bill to the lowest figure that can safely be arrived at.

I have not conferred with my chairman on this matter, but after the completion of the markup tomorrow night I could, if it is permissible and agreeable with the committee and with the House, make a statement in the House on Wednesday of this week detailing the reductions and the increases that the subcommittee will suggest; and, therefore, Members would have information as to what the subcommittee proposes to do. But it takes a little time for the clerks to get this information together and for it to be reported out of the full committee. However, the essential information could be made available to the House on Wednesday if that is permissible; then the gentleman from Virginia could withdraw his request.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the proposal which the gentleman from Texas makes is in complete accord, I am certain, with the views of every member of the committee.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I feel that the committee is going to make as much of a reduction as can be made without impairing the national defense. I do not believe the committee will make any reduction that will impair national defense. On the other hand, we all know something of the waste that has occurred in the armed services, and that waste must be eliminated just as far as possible.

What we can do here in the House toward reaching the goal of completing the other bills this week I do not know; I know it will require long sessions and it will require devotion on the part of the membership of the House entirely to this business. To what extent it can be done I do not know. On the other hand, if it could be done and the thing cleaned up, it would take a very considerable burden off of the House in the operations that have to be made after the recess is over.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, with the understanding that the committee will authorize the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] to give a complete résumé of the bill, on Wednesday, including the reductions in the bill as recommended to the House, may I ask the gentleman from Virginia if that will be satisfactory?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I had not expected this would consume any time.

I understood the gentleman from Missouri agreed not to object to the request, but since he asked me the question I must say I do not think that that will relieve the situation at all because the membership of the House is going to be overburdened during the whole of the week with appropriation bills that are scheduled in consideration this week. It cannot be done. I just hope that the gentleman will cooperate.

Mr. CANNON. Will the gentleman yield to me to make a request?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. If I have the floor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can withhold his request, but he cannot yield for that purpose. He may withdraw his request or withhold it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I withhold the request.

Mr. CANNON. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the order made on Monday last for the consideration of the armed services bill be rescinded. I may say that if we make the same progress this week that we made last week we will have no difficulty in passing the bills that are on the program for consideration before the Easter holiday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I understand this is the same request I made.

Mr. CANNON. It is.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 7314) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1673), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN reserved all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HALE] for 1 minute to speak on the passing of a former distinguished Member of the Congress. Other Members may extend their remarks, following the remarks of the gentleman from Maine, on the life and character of former Senator White.

THE LATE WALLACE HUMPHREY WHITE, JR.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, it has become my sad duty to announce to the House the death in Auburn, Maine, of Hon. Wallace Humphrey White, Jr., who was a Member of the House in the Sixty-fifth and the six succeeding Congresses and who subsequently served in the United States Senate from 1931 through 1948 for a continuous congressional service of 32 years.

Senator White was born on August 6, 1877, in Lewiston, Maine. He attended the public schools of his native city and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1899. He was a grandson of our former Senator, William Pierce Frye, to whom he served as secretary after graduation from college. He practiced law in Maine from 1903 until the beginning of his congressional service in 1917. While in the House, Senator White served on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and rose to be chairman of that committee. It is conservative to say that he knew as much about the merchant marine and legislation affecting the merchant marine as any man who has ever lived. He had a leading part in the drafting of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 which is the basic legislation in this field.

Senator White was also a great authority on patent law and on radio communications. He served as a delegate to various international conferences, at Mexico City in 1924, at Paris in 1925, at Geneva in 1927, at Washington in the same year, at London in 1929, at Copenhagen in 1931, at Cairo in 1938.

In the Senate he served as minority leader in the Seventy-ninth Congress and as majority leader in the Eightieth Congress. He was one of the gentlest and kindest men who ever lived. He retired from public life because of ill health. Since his retirement he has not been able to engage in any activities. Death came to him apparently without pain while he was asleep.

A few Members of this House served here with Senator White and I know that all who did serve with him had a warm affection for him as a man and an unqualified admiration for him as a legislator and public servant.

I, myself, have lost a dear friend. The Nation has lost a great public servant.

I wish to express my sympathy for his very devoted wife and for the members of his family.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply grieved to learn of the passing of Hon. Wallace H. White. He was one of the best men I ever knew. We were warm, personal friends. I valued his friendship greatly. He had a good and a warm heart. To his lovely wife I convey my deepest sympathy.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PARTICIPATION OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IN OLYMPIC GAMES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1184) to authorize the training for, attendance at, and participation in, Olympic Games by military personnel, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PRESERVING HISTORIC PROPERTIES, OBJECTS, AND BUILDINGS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 254) to provide for investigating the feasibility of establishing a coordinated local, State, and Federal program in the city of Boston, Mass., and general vicinity thereof, for the purpose of preserving the historic properties, objects, and buildings in that area.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE PANAMA CANAL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5490) relating to the compensation of certain employees of the Panama Canal.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

PERMIT MINING ON CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 472) to permit the mining, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands, withdrawn or reserved for power development, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, I have in the past asked that this bill be passed over without prejudice principally because it seemed to me that there should be an amendment included in the legislation which would except national forest lands just as the O. and C. lands have been excepted in the bill as reported to the House. It is my hope that the other body will look with favor upon such an amendment. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Mining Claims Rights Restoration Act of 1949."

SEC. 2. All public lands belonging to the United States now or hereafter withdrawn or reserved for power development or power sites by statutory rights or otherwise shall be open to entry for location and patent of mining claims and mill sites for mining, development, beneficiation, removal, and utilization of the mineral resources: *Provided*, That all power rights to such lands shall be retained by the United States: *Provided further*, That locations made under this act within the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon grant lands shall also be subject to the provisions of the act of April 8, 1948, Public Law 477 (80th Cong., 2d sess.).

SEC. 3. Prospecting and exploration for and the development and utilization of mineral resources authorized in this act shall be entered into or continued at the financial risk

of the individual party or parties undertaking such work: *Provided*, That the United States, its permittees and licensees shall not be responsible or held liable or incur any liability whatsoever for the damage, destruction, or loss of any mining claim, mill site, facility installed or erected, income, or other property or investment resulting from the actual use of such lands or portions thereof for power development at any time where such power development is made by or under the authority of the United States.

SEC. 4. The owner of any unpatented mining claim located on land described in section 2 of this act shall file for record in the United States district land office of the land district in which the claim is situated (1) within 1 year after the effective date of this act, as to any or all locations heretofore made, or within 60 days of location as to locations hereafter made, a copy of the notice of location of the claim; (2) within 60 days after the expiration of any annual assessment year, a statement as to the assessment work done or improvements made during the previous assessment year.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to limit or restrict the rights of the owner or owners of any valid mining claim located prior to the date of withdrawal or reservation.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, all mining claims and mill sites or mineral rights located under the terms of this act or otherwise contained on the public lands cited in section 2 shall be used only for the purposes cited in section 2 and no facility or activity shall be erected or conducted thereon for other purposes.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out figure "1949" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "1952."

Page 1, line 7, strike the words "or otherwise."

Page 1, line 9, strike the words "mill sites." Insert a comma following the word "mining."

Page 1, line 10, insert the words "of such lands under applicable Federal statutes" following the word "resources."

Page 2, line 13, strike the word "whatsoever."

Page 2, line 18, strike the period, insert a comma in lieu thereof and add the words "except where such damage, destruction, or loss results from the negligence of the United States, its permittees and licensees."

Page 3, line 12, strike the word "cited" and insert in lieu thereof the words "as described."

Page 3, line 13, strike the word "cited" and insert in lieu thereof the word "specified."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OIL AND GAS LEASES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4752) to amend the mineral leasing laws in order to eliminate the waiver of rentals for oil and gas leases.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman will withhold his objection. This bill has been on the Consent Calendar twice now. It is very meritorious and I should like to have the House consider it. I wonder if the gen-

tleman will reserve the right to object so that I can make a brief explanation of the bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. May I state that after an explanation was made by the gentleman I would still have to object.

The SPEAKER. There will have to be two additional objections if the bill is to be stricken from the calendar.

Mr. SCHWABE and Mr. CUNNINGHAM objected.

The SPEAKER. Three objections are heard, and the bill is stricken from the calendar.

SUMMIT LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4285) to reserve certain lands on the public domain in Nevada for addition to the Summit Lake Indian Reservation.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4323) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for the lease to the United States of real property and structures for terms of more than 5 years but not in excess of 25 years, and for acquisition of title to such properties and structures by the United States at or before the expiration of the lease terms, and for other purposes.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5990) to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] has an amendment prepared with respect to this proposed legislation.

Mr. DURHAM. As the gentleman recalls, on the last call of the Consent Calendar he reserved the right to object to the consideration of this measure and asked that an amendment be prepared that would cover only the leasing of property and not the purchasing of property. Such an amendment is now at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. BYRNES. What you have done now is provide that in the case of the leasing of property they can follow the procedure that is followed as far as the Army, Navy, and Air Corps are con-

cerned on real-estate transactions, but that when they want to purchase a fee in property they shall have to come to the Congress for such authorization?

Mr. DURHAM. It would have to be by special act of Congress.

Mr. BYRNES. Right.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I should like to have those proposals explained a bit further, because I firmly believe that the Civil Defense Administration is an emergency agency and not a permanent agency. As far as I personally am concerned, I do not want legislation that will establish the civil defense in any way whatsoever as a permanent agency. Will the gentleman explain again what his amendment will do?

Mr. DURHAM. It will only give to the Civil Defense Agency the authority to lease property. That is all this does. It does not give any authority to establish a permanent agency, any more than the legislation before did.

Mr. BYRNES. Perhaps I can explain this to the gentleman. I met with representatives of the Civil Defense Administration to go over this problem after I objected 2 weeks ago to the consideration of the bill in the form it was then presented to the House. That bill did provide that they could buy fees in real estate merely by going before the Committee on Armed Services and submitting the proposition to them, which is what the Army, the Navy, and the Air Corps do.

Mr. DURHAM. Provided they could secure funds to purchase it, of course.

Mr. BYRNES. That is right; but under this amendment, as far as getting any fee interest in property is concerned, they still would have to come to Congress with a special bill. Congress would maintain its authority in that respect. As far as leases are concerned, which, of course, are temporary and therefore consistent with the temporary nature of the agency itself they could obtain the approval by going to the Armed Services Committee with the particular lease, and upon the approval of the Armed Services Committee in the House, and the Armed Services Committee in the other body, the lease arrangement could be consummated. This arrangement is made necessary, as I understand it, because of the need at this time to lease certain warehouse space.

Mr. DURHAM. The leases could not be made for more than 1 year.

Mr. FORD. Will the gentleman from North Carolina explain one thing further. Under this amendment, which is proposed, can long-term leases be made? In my judgment, a long-term lease has the same effect as obtaining a right in fee simple.

Mr. DURHAM. I have just said that the lease can be made only for 1 year.

Mr. FORD. Is that in the amendment?

Mr. DURHAM. That is in the present law. It is not in this amendment, it is in the general law which controls this agency.

Mr. FORD. In other words, in your estimation, the basic legislation provides that no leases for more than 1 year can be made by the Civil Defense Authority?

Mr. DURHAM. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. FORD. It is my recollection there are some agencies in the Federal Government, which have the authority to make leases for more than 1 year.

Mr. DURHAM. Oh yes, the Post Office Department and the GSA as well as other agencies, which have that right.

Mr. FORD. What is the basis for the Post Office Department having the right to make long-term leases, and the Civil Defense Authority having the right to make leases for 1 year.

Mr. DURHAM. That is as the result of the specific act of the Congress. That is all I can say to the gentleman. The Congress has been giving authority to make long-term leases to certain agencies. State Department for example, and others, which has the right to make long-term leases for buildings.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, until I have had an opportunity to analyze the basic law, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice. I will be glad to discuss the matter with the gentleman from North Carolina subsequently.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE COMMUNITY, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5577) to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Inc., of the State of Wisconsin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title to the lands and interest in lands, together with the improvements thereon, which have been acquired by the United States under authority of title 11 of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 200), and subsequent acts, lying and situated within the Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation, Wis., administrative jurisdiction over which has heretofore been transferred by the President from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order No. 7868, dated April 15, 1938, is hereby declared to be held in trust by the United States of America for the use and benefit of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Inc., of the State of Wisconsin, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to proclaim such lands as an addition to the Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation, and may, in his discretion, with the consent of the governing body of the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Inc., make such allotments as deemed advisable.

Sec. 2. Any proceeds from rents and sales heretofore or hereafter received from such land shall be available to the community for use and expenditure in accordance with the charter and the constitution of such community.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 5, strike out the following: "the Secretary of the Interior" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "such lands are hereby declared to be."

Page 2, line 6, strike out the following: "is hereby authorized to proclaim such lands as."

Page 2, line 7, strike out the comma following the word "Reservation" and insert a period in lieu thereof. Strike the remainder of the line.

Page 2, lines 8, 9, and 10, strike out all the language in these lines.

Page 2, line 11, after the word "sales," insert the following: "of personal property."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POSTAL REGULATIONS ON PACKAGES FOR THE BLIND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6383) to restore to 70 pounds and 100 inches in girth and length combined the maximum weight and size limitations for appliances, or parts thereof, for the blind sent through the mails.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the bill S. 2677, an identical bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the case of reproducers for sound-reproduction records for the blind, or parts thereof, and of Braille writers and other appliances for the blind, or parts thereof, when mailed under the provisions of the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the act of October 14, 1941, as amended (Public Law 270, 77th Cong.; 39 U. S. C., sec. 331), the maximum limit in weight shall be 70 pounds and the maximum limit of size shall be 100 inches in girth and length combined.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect 10 days after the date of its enactment.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 6383) was laid on the table.

SMOKEY BEAR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5790) to amend chapter 33 of title 18 of the United States Code by adding a new section to be known as section 711.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That chapter 33 of title 18 of the United States Code be amended by adding a new section to be known as section 711, as follows:

"§ 711. 'Smokey Bear' character or name.

"Whoever knowingly manufactures, reproduces, or uses, for the purposes of trade or as an advertisement to induce the sale of any article whatsoever, or for any other purpose, the character 'Smokey Bear', originated by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Association of State Foresters and the Advertising Council for use in animated cartoons and other forms of public information concerning the prevention of forest fires, or

any reasonably identifiable facsimile thereof, or the name 'Smokey Bear' as a trade name or in such manner as reasonably suggests the character 'Smokey Bear', shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 6 months or both, except when such manufacture, reproduction, or use has been authorized, under rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, as being consistent with the public interests: *Provided*, That upon determination, under rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, that any person because of plans or commitments made prior to the effective date of this act, would suffer substantial loss if denied such authorization a special authorization may be issued to such person for a period not to exceed 180 days and in no event beyond 1 year from the effective date hereof."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out lines 7 through 11 on page 1, and all on page 2, and insert in lieu thereof:

"Whoever, except as authorized under rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture after consultation with the Association of State Foresters and the Advertising Council, knowingly manufactures, reproduces, or uses the character 'Smokey Bear', originated by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Association of State Foresters and the Advertising Council for use in public information concerning the prevention of forest fires, or any facsimile thereof, or the name 'Smokey Bear' as a trade name or in such manner as suggests the character 'Smokey Bear' shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

"The Secretary of Agriculture may specially authorize the manufacture, reproduction or use of the character 'Smokey Bear' for a period not to exceed 180 days, expiring no later than 1 year after the enactment hereof, by any person who, because of plans or commitments made prior to the enactment of this act, would suffer substantial loss if denied such authorization."

"Sec. 2. The analysis of chapter 33 immediately preceding section 701 of title 18 is amended by adding at the end thereof:

"§ 711. 'Smokey Bear' character or name."

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture shall deposit into a special account to be available for furthering the Nation-wide forest fire prevention campaign all fees collected under regulations promulgated by him relating to 'Smokey Bear' under the provisions of section 711 of title 18."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2322) prohibiting the manufacture or use of the character 'Smokey Bear' by unauthorized persons.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That chapter 33 of title 18 of the United States Code be amended by adding a new section to be known as section 711, as follows:

"§ 711. 'Smokey Bear' character or name.

"Whoever knowingly manufactures, reproduces, or uses, for the purposes of trade or

as an advertisement to induce the sale of any article whatsoever, or for any other purpose, the character 'Smokey Bear' originated by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Association of State Foresters and the Advertising Council for use in animated cartoons and other forms of public information concerning the prevention of forest fires, or any reasonably identifiable facsimile thereof, or the name 'Smokey Bear' as a trade name or in such manner as reasonably suggests the character 'Smokey Bear,' shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than 6 months or both, except when such manufacture, reproduction, or use has been authorized, under rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, as being consistent with the public interest: *Provided*, That upon determination, under rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, that any person, because of plans or commitments made prior to the effective date of this act, would suffer substantial loss if denied such authorization, a special authorization may be issued to such person for a period not to exceed 180 days and in no event beyond 1 year from the effective date hereof: *Provided further*, That such fees as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe shall be deposited into a special account to be available for furthering the Nation-wide forest fire prevention campaign."

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANE: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, S. 2322, and insert the provisions of the bill, H. R. 5790, as agreed to, as follows: "That chapter 33 of title 18 of the United States Code be amended by adding a new section to be known as section 711, as follows:

"§ 711. 'Smokey Bear' character or name

"Whoever, except as authorized under rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture after consultation with the Association of State Foresters and the Advertising Council, knowingly manufactures, reproduces, or uses the character 'Smokey Bear,' originated by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Association of State Foresters and the Advertising Council for use in public information concerning the prevention of forest fires, or any facsimile thereof, or the name 'Smokey Bear' as a trade name or in such manner as suggests the character 'Smokey Bear' shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

"The Secretary of Agriculture may specially authorize the manufacture, reproduction, or use of the character 'Smokey Bear' for a period not to exceed 180 days, expiring no later than 1 year after the enactment hereof, by any person who, because of plans or commitments made prior to the enactment of this act, would suffer substantial loss if denied such authorization."

"Sec. 2. The analysis of chapter 33 immediately preceding section 701 of title 18 is amended by adding at the end thereof:

"Sec. 711. 'Smokey Bear' character or name."

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture shall deposit into a special account to be available for furthering the Nation-wide forest-fire-prevention campaign all fees collected under regulations promulgated by him relating to 'Smokey Bear' under the provisions of section 711 of title 18."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings by which the bill H. R. 5790 was passed were vacated and that bill laid on the table.

PAYMENT OF PERIODIC PAY INCREASES FOR TEMPORARY INDEFINITE EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the next bill (H. R. 6154) to authorize and validate payments of periodic pay increases for temporary indefinite employees of the Department of the Navy within the period of March 17, 1947, to July 1, 1948.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute the bill S. 2266, an identical bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) all persons who were awarded administrative pay increases as temporary indefinite ungraded employees of the Department of the Navy within the period March 17, 1947, to July 1, 1948, through administrative error, are hereby relieved of all liability to repay to the United States the amounts of such unauthorized pay increases.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the persons described in subsection (a) such amounts as have been paid by them, or deducted from their salaries, on account of overpayments of compensation occasioned by such unauthorized pay increases.

(c) All disbursing officers, or other responsible officers, who made or authorized the pay increases to the persons described in subsection (a) are relieved of all liability for any such overpayments and their accounts shall be credited with the amounts erroneously overpaid.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 6154) was laid on the table.

ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION FROM SEA OR OTHER SALINE WATERS

The Clerk called the next bill (H. R. 6578) to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AUTHORITY TO LEASE QUARTERS FOR POST-OFFICE PURPOSES

The Clerk called the next bill (H. R. 6839) to modify and extend the author-

ity of the Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, there has been a rule granted on this bill and I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY]?

There was no objection.

AMENDING SECTION 2113 OF TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the next bill (S. 1212) to amend section 2113 of title 18 of the United States Code.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (g) of section 2113 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"(g) As used in this section, the term 'savings and loan association' means any Federal savings and loan association and any 'insured institution' as defined in section 401 of the National Housing Act, as amended."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 5192 OF THE REVISED STATUTES

The Clerk called the next bill (H. R. 160) to amend section 5192 of the Revised Statutes, with respect to the reserves of certain national banks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if somebody present can advise why there are no departmental reports included with the committee report on this legislation. I notice not only on this bill but on a number of bills on this calendar from the Committee on Banking and Currency that departmental reports have not been filed. It is almost impossible for members of the objectors' committee to properly go over this legislation without a full and complete report from the committee, which includes departmental reports, if there are such, or an explanation why there is no departmental report included in the committee report.

Mr. SPENCE. We have never put departmental reports in the committee report. The Treasury and Federal Reserve Board are not opposed to this bill.

Mr. BYRNES. I believe the gentleman must be familiar with certain requests of the objectors which were contained in a letter to the Speaker on April 2 of last year and also a copy of which was sent to all committee chairmen. This letter called attention to the desire of the objectors that the departmental reports be included in the committee report for use in studying the legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, this bill was passed by the House last Congress.

It involves a direction by law to require the banks in Alaska to retain a certain amount of their reserves in their tills in order to meet the necessities of everyday banking. Such banks are required to maintain a reserve of 15 percent. Forty percent of that fifteen percent is required to be retained in the tills. This bill would reduce that amount to 20 percent. When the original requirement was made Alaska was remote and somewhat inaccessible. Now by reason of improved means of transportation it is not necessary to require that much as a reserve in cash in the banks to meet the everyday needs. There is no objection to this bill. The Treasury Department has said it would not object if it was left entirely to the discretion of the banks.

Mr. BYRNES. Will the gentleman answer this question: Has the Treasury Department filed a report with your committee on this bill?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes; it has, and it favors it.

Mr. BYRNES. Is it a favorable report?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes; it is a favorable report.

Mr. BYRNES. What about the Federal Reserve?

Mr. SPENCE. They have filed a report. Both reports are favorable. We can submit them to the committee.

Mr. BYRNES. Since there are departmental reports and they are favorable, I will withdraw my request that the bill go over; but I would like, Mr. Speaker, to serve notice on the chairman that the objectors' committee still has the rule that departmental reports be printed with the committee report.

Mr. SPENCE. We shall be very glad to have that done in the future. We have them; they are available, and they are accessible to the committee if they want to investigate them.

Mr. BYRNES. It is the gentleman's committee that is putting these matters on the Consent Calendar; I am not.

I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT].

Mr. WOLCOTT. I may say to the gentleman that I agree with the official objectors generally it might be advisable to have departmental reports. I have been on the Committee on Banking and Currency now for almost 20 years and we have deliberated on this problem repeatedly, and we have come to the conclusion that the Congress of the United States has a duty distinct and apart from the executive department; that we are competent to judge from the hearings and evaluate the testimony to determine whether a bill is desirable or not desirable.

During the Eightieth Congress we established the very definite practice of not asking departments for opinions. Because of my 10 years on the Consent Calendar I came to the conclusion that the departmental opinions made a part of the report were used repeatedly to determine only whether the administration might be for or against a particular bill; and it was done by a simple paragraph or sentence at the end of each of the letters in which it said that this bill either is or is not in conformity with the financial program of the President.

For 10 years I tried repeatedly to determine on each of these bills as it came up what the financial program of the President in that respect might be. I never got a satisfactory answer. I dare say that the official objectors now find it as difficult to determine the President's financial program as it applies to any particular bill, as their predecessors did. That is the reason why, in keeping with the independence of the Congress, an integrated part of this Federal establishment, we have not seen fit to ask the departments for reports as is done frequently in matters of claims and so forth, which probably is justified. But the testimony is always taken and the committee has an opportunity to discuss the merits of the bill with the heads of the departments as was done in this case. We feel that Congress might better use its own judgment than to rely on some subaltern in some department.

Mr. BYRNES. I can understand the reason behind the gentleman's position. However, he must recognize that this is not the regular course. What we are doing here is considering bills on the Consent Calendar. I agree with the gentleman that we should not be bound in our regular course of letting the departments determine the course of legislation. But when bills receive such cursory study as must be the case when they are considered on the Consent Calendar, I think all the information we can get is absolutely necessary.

We have a lot of confidence in the judgment of the gentleman from Michigan. If he would submit in the committee report a statement of his position on the legislation, I would consider that information more valuable than a departmental report.

Mr. WOLCOTT. My opinion might be even more biased than that of the department. I do not think because of the cursory nature of the consideration of these bills that the official objectors should make up their opinions upon the statement of some subaltern down in a department.

Mr. BYRNES. That is not necessarily done.

Mr. WOLCOTT. If that is part of the report then, of course, much greater weight is given to that part of the report than to the hearings. For that reason, I think it overbalances the position if we should report out a bill, as is frequently done, which does not meet with administration approval. For instance, there is a controversy between the Federal Reserve and the Treasury. I think we will have to settle that. If we leave it to the President to settle I dare say he would say it was not in keeping with the financial program of the President.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman's position and I agree with him to a certain extent. I do want to add that the committee has determined upon a policy and until the committee changes that policy I think we should stick with it regardless of what the gentleman says.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The Committee on Banking and Currency has adopted a policy of not submitting these things to the departments. We have the departments come up and talk to us.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I would like to say to the gentleman from Michigan that the objectors on the Consent Calendar committee have to be guided solely by the reports of the committee that considers bills as to whether or not it recommends favorable action or not. If this is not so we should abolish the objectors.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (12 U. S. C. 144), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5192. Four-fifths of the reserve of 15 percent which a national bank located in Alaska or in a dependency or insular possession or any part of the United States outside of the continental United States, and not a member of the Federal Reserve System, is required to keep, may consist of balances due such bank from associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency and located in any one of the central reserve or reserve cities as now or hereafter defined by law or designated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 5136 OF THE REVISED STATUTES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2085) to further amend section 5136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, with respect to underwriting and dealing in securities issued by the Central Bank for Cooperatives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency whether the committee has any statement from the department in reference to this legislation?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes, we have. The department is in favor of this legislation. I will say to the gentleman that all of these bills were reported unanimously by the committee. The committee is not averse to any rules the House may make in the future and we are perfectly willing to file reports of the agencies and departments affected by the legislation.

Mr. FORD. May I ask the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency whether favorable reports from the departments affected have been received by the committee on the other bills which the Committee on Banking and Currency has put on the Consent Calendar?

Mr. SPENCE. On all of them. They were unanimously reported by the committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last sentence of paragraph seventh of section 5136 of the

Revised Statutes, as amended (12 U. S. C. 24), is hereby amended by inserting "or the Central Bank for Cooperatives" after the word "Development"; by inserting "either of said banks" in lieu of the words "said bank"; by inserting "at any one time" after the words "no association shall"; by deleting "at any one time" after the word "exceeding"; and by inserting ", with respect to each issuer," after the word "amount"; so that said sentence shall read as follows: "The limitations and restriction herein contained as to dealing in and underwriting investment securities shall not apply to obligations issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the Central Bank for Cooperatives which are at the time eligible for purchase by a national bank for its own account: *Provided*, That no association shall at any one time hold obligations issued by either of said banks as a result of underwriting, dealing, or purchasing for its own account (and for this purpose obligations as to which it is under commitment shall be deemed to be held by it) in a total amount, with respect to each issuer, exceeding 10 percent of its capital stock actually paid in and unimpaired and 10 percent of its unimpaired surplus fund."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2608) to amend the Federal Credit Union Act. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (d) of section 7 of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1757), be amended to read as follows: "or in shares or accounts of Federal savings and loan associations and in shares or accounts of any State chartered institution, the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "subsection (d)" and insert "paragraph 7 (d)."
Page 1, line 7, strike out "State chartered" and insert "other."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING TITLE IV OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, AS AMENDED

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3177) to amend title IV of the National Housing Act, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 401 (b) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) The term 'insured member' means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation which holds an insured account. Each officer, employee, or agent of the United States, of any State of the United States, of the District of Columbia, of any Territory of the United States, of Puerto Rico, of the Virgin Islands, of any county, of any municipality, or of any political subdivision thereof, herein called 'public unit,' having official custody of public funds and lawfully investing the same in an insured institution

shall, for the purpose of determining the amount of the insured account, be deemed an insured member in such custodial capacity separate and distinct from any other officer, employee, or agent of the same or any public unit having official custody of public funds and lawfully investing the same in the same insured institution in custodial capacity. Funds held in fiduciary capacity, when invested in an insured institution, shall be insured in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 for each trust estate, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, such insurance shall be separate from and additional to that covering other investments by the owners of such trust funds or the beneficiaries of such trust estates."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JEREMIAH CURTIN HOME

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4792) to provide for the transfer of the Jeremiah Curtin home and underlying land to the Milwaukee County Historical Society by the Public Housing Administration.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Public Housing Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency is hereby authorized to transfer the Jeremiah Curtin Home and underlying land, located on the south side of West Grange Avenue, between South Eighty-fourth Street and South Ninety-second Street, in Milwaukee County, Wis., known as rural property No. 77, under the jurisdiction of the Public Housing Administration, containing approximately two hundred and fifty-five one-thousandths acre, to the Milwaukee County Historical Society, for restoration and maintenance by the said society.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, after line 2, insert the following new section:

"Sec. 2. The home and underlying land authorized to be transferred by the first section of this act shall be used by the Milwaukee County Historical Society for restoration and maintenance by said society for historical purposes, and the transfer of such home and land shall contain the express condition that if the society shall fail or cease to use such home and land for such purposes, or shall alienate or attempt to alienate such property, title thereto shall, at the option of the United States, revert to the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT TO VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6101) to extend the provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, to the Virgin Islands.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 22 of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 22. The provisions of this act shall be extended to and include the Panama Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7085) to provide for an addition to the George Washington Memorial Parkway by the transfer from the Administrator of General Services to the Secretary of the Interior of the tract of land in Arlington County, Va., commonly known as the Nevius tract.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Messrs. SMITH of Virginia, MILLER of Nebraska, and PHILLIPS objected.

CITY OF CANTON, S. DAK.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 690) to permit certain lands heretofore conveyed to the city of Canton, S. Dak., for park, recreation, airport, or other public purposes, to be leased by it so long as the income therefrom is used for such purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of General Services be authorized to amend the document of transfer dated October 17, 1946, which conveyed certain lands therein described (including buildings and improvements) to the city of Canton, S. Dak., pursuant to the act entitled "An act providing for the conveyance to the city of Canton, S. Dak., of the Canton Insane Asylum, located in Lincoln County, S. Dak." (60 Stat. 998), as may be necessary to permit the city of Canton to lease such lands or any part thereof for private use.

SEC. 2. Rentals derived by the city of Canton from the lands described in this act shall be used for park, recreation, airport, or other public purposes; and the transfer provided for by this act shall be expressly conditioned that if the grantee shall fail or cease to use such rentals for such purposes, title to the lands described in this act shall revert to the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTEND YOUTH CORRECTIONS ACT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1184) to extend the Youth Corrections Act to the District of Columbia.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5023, title 18, of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5023. (a) Nothing in this chapter shall limit or affect the power of any court to suspend the imposition or execution of any sentence and place a youth offender on probation or be construed in anywise to amend, repeal, or affect the provisions of chapter 231 of this title or the act of June 25, 1910 (ch. 433, 36 Stat. 864), as amended (ch. 1, title 24, of the D. of C. Code), both relative to probation.

"(b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed in anywise to amend, repeal, or affect the provisions of chapter 403 of this title (the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act), or limit the jurisdiction of the United States

courts in the administration and enforcement of that chapter except that the powers as to parole of juvenile delinquents shall be exercised by the Division.

"(c) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed in anywise to amend, repeal, or affect the provisions of the Juvenile Court Act of the District of Columbia (ch. 9, title 11, of the D. of C. Code)."

SEC. 2. Section 5024, title 18, of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5024. Where applicable: This chapter shall apply in the continental United States other than Alaska, and to youth offenders convicted in the District of Columbia of offenses under any law of the United States not applicable exclusively to such District, and to other youth offenders convicted in the District to the extent authorized under section 5025."

SEC. 3. (a) Chapter 402 of title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof, immediately after section 5024, two new sections as follows:

"§ 5025. Applicability to District of Columbia prisoners.

"The District of Columbia is authorized either to provide its own facilities and personnel or to contract with the Director for the treatment and rehabilitation of committed youth offenders convicted of offenses under any law of the United States applicable exclusively to the District. Wherever undergoing treatment such committed youth offenders shall be subject to all the provisions of this chapter as though convicted of offenses not applicable exclusively to the District.

"§ 5026. Parole of other offenders not affected.

"Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as repealing or modifying the duties, power, or authority of the Board of Parole, or of the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia, with respect to the parole of United States prisoners, or prisoners convicted in the District of Columbia, respectively, not held to be committed youth offenders or juvenile delinquents."

(b) Section 3 (b) of the act of September 30, 1950 (ch. 1115, 64 Stat. 1085), relating to the Board of Parole is repealed.

SEC. 4. The analysis of chapter 402 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting immediately after and underneath item "Sec. 5024. Where applicable," two new items as follows:

"Sec. 5025. Applicability to District of Columbia prisoners.

"Sec. 5026. Parole of other offenders not affected."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1669) to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, with respect to payments for the benefit of persons under legal disability.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (e) of section 5 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. 2004 (e)), is amended to read as follows:

"(e) Any claim allowed by the Commission under this section shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of the war claims funds established by section 13 of this act, and shall be payable by the Secretary of the Treasury to the person entitled thereto; except that where the person entitled to payment is under any

legal disability, any part of the amount payable may, in the discretion of the Commission, be paid, for the use of the claimant, to the natural or legal guardian, committee, conservator, or curator of the claimant, or, if there is no such guardian, committee, conservator, or curator, then the Commission may, in its discretion, make payment to any other person, including the spouse of such claimant, whom the Commission may determine is vested with the care of the claimant or his estate for the use and benefit of such claimant or estate; and if such person is a minor, any part of the amount payable may, in the discretion of the Commission, be paid to such minor."

SEC. 2. Subsection (c) of section 6 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. 2005 (c)), is amended by striking out "or to his legal or natural guardian if he has one,"; and such section 6 is further amended by inserting after subsection (c) thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) Where any person entitled to payment under this section is under any legal disability, payment may be made in accordance with the provisions of subsection (e) of section 5."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 7 OF THE WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5385) to amend section 7 of the War Claims Act of 1948.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, since this is one of the bills to be brought up under suspension, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

TENNESSEE RIVER BASIN

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 350) to provide an extension of time for the authorization for certain projects for local flood protection in the Tennessee River Basin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding the second proviso in section 2 of the act entitled, "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes," approved August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 638), the authorization in section 3 of such act of projects for local flood protection on the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga., shall expire on December 31, 1953, unless local interests shall before such date furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that the required local cooperation in such projects will be furnished.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING OREGON STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION TO OPERATE A DAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5652) authorizing the Oregon State Highway

Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a dam and dike to prevent the flow of tidal waters into north slough, Coos County, Oreg.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That authority is hereby granted to the State of Oregon, acting through the State highway commission, to construct, maintain, and to operate at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, a dam and dike for preventing the flow of tidal waters into north slough in Coos County, Oreg., in township 24 south, range 13 west, Willamette meridian.

SEC. 2. Work shall not be commenced on such dam and dike until the plans therefor, including plans for all accessory works, are submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of the Army, who may impose such conditions and stipulations as they deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 3. The authority granted by this act shall terminate if the actual construction of the dam and dike hereby authorized is not commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years from the date of the passage of this act. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL QUOTA IMMIGRATION VISAS MADE AVAILABLE TO CERTAIN SHEEPHERDERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2549) to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota visas available to certain alien sheepherders.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this the bill relating to sheepherders?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. WIER. There is some question in my mind about this bill, and I have not been able to get information as to what becomes of the sheepherders. This identical legislation has been before the House in three succeeding sessions. Last year when the bill was before the House apparently the author of the bill found it not necessary to pass the bill because he found another method, by quota, to bring them in. So, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

Mr. WALTER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for a period of 1 year after the effective date of this act, in any case in which the Attorney General, under the authority of the fourth proviso to section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 136), grants permission for the importation of a skilled sheepherder into the United States and the investigation of the application for such importation discloses that—

- (1) The employment offered such skilled sheepherder is permanent; and
- (2) no immigration quota number of the country of which such alien sheepherder is

a national is then available, a special immigration visa may be issued to such alien shepherd as provided in this act: *Provided*, That such alien shepherd is otherwise admissible into the United States for permanent residence.

SEC. 2. The Attorney General shall certify to the Secretary of State the name and address of every skilled shepherd for which an application for importation under the fourth proviso to section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 has been approved. If a quota number is not then available for such alien shepherd, the proper consular officer may issue a special quota immigration visa to such alien shepherd. Upon the issuance of such visa the proper quota-control officer shall deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available: *Provided*, That not more than 50 percent of any quota shall be deducted under the provisions of this act in any given fiscal year.

SEC. 3. (a) There shall not be issued more than 500 special quota immigration visas under this act.

(b) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as increasing the immigration quota of any country or of altering the requirements for admission of aliens into the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5045) to amend the Administrative Procedure Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what, may I ask, does this bill provide for? In what way does it amend the Administrative Procedure Act?

Mr. WALTER. This bill is designed to make valid those hearings conducted in a great many cases by the Interstate Commerce Commission which did not comply strictly with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. The Supreme Court, in April of last year, I think it was, found that the hearings were not in compliance with that act. In view of the fact that they were very minor types of cases this bill was necessary so that we do not have to reappoint hearing examiners in compliance with the act and then have all of these hearings over again.

Mr. GROSS. This in no way deals with the practitioners act?

Mr. WALTER. No, it does not.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, is it not a fact that if his bill is not passed it will cost a great deal of money on the part of the Government to redo all of this work?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, yes. A new group of examiners would have to be appointed at considerable expense.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 10 (e), subdivision (b), item (4), of the Administrative Procedure Act (Public Law 404, 79th Cong.) is amended to read as follows:

"Without observance of procedure required by law, except that no action, findings, or

conclusions in any proceeding instituted under the Interstate Commerce Act prior to April 17, 1951, shall be held unlawful or be set aside solely because an officer specified in section 7 (a) did not preside at the hearing and make an initial or recommended decision, unless objection thereto is made prior to the conclusion of the hearing or if the hearing in any such proceeding was begun but not concluded prior to April 17, 1951, and such objection was not made prior to the specified date."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JURISDICTION OVER OFFENSES BY OR AGAINST INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 459) to confer jurisdiction on the several States over offenses committed by or against Indians within Indian country.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on each State over offenses committed by or against Indians within Indian country or parts thereof within such State, to the same extent as such State has jurisdiction over offenses committed elsewhere within such State, and the criminal laws of such State shall have the same force and effect within Indian country or parts thereof within such State as they have elsewhere within such State.

SEC. 2. Each State may authorize any appropriate officer of such State or of any political subdivision thereof to enter upon any Indian country or part thereof within such State for the purpose of enforcing the criminal laws of such State.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall deprive the United States of jurisdiction over offenses defined by the laws of the United States committed by or against Indians within Indian country. Nothing contained in this act shall deprive any Indian governing body of jurisdiction over offenses defined by the laws of such body, except that where such body has custody of a person charged with an offense against a criminal law of a State, such body shall relinquish custody of such person to any appropriate official of such State or of any political subdivision thereof when requested to do so by such official.

SEC. 4. This act shall be applicable only to jurisdictions and Indian reservations wherein Indians within the reservation are, under State law, notwithstanding their special status as wards of the Government, entitled to the right to vote in State and county elections.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That (a) subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, each of the States of Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming, shall have jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians within Indian country in such State to the same extent that such State has jurisdiction over offenses committed elsewhere within the State, and the criminal laws of such State shall have the same force and effect within such Indian country as they have elsewhere within the State.

"(b). The provisions of this section shall be applicable only on Indian reservations where the enrolled Indians of the reservation accept the provisions of this act by a majority vote of the Indians voting at a special election held for that purpose: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall call a special election under such rules and reg-

ulations as he may prescribe when requested to do so by the tribal council or other governing body or by 20 percent of the enrolled adults of the reservation.

"SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall deprive the courts of the United States of jurisdiction over offenses defined by the laws of the United States committed by or against Indians within Indian country.

"SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall deprive any Indian or any Indian tribe, band, community, or group of any right, privilege, or immunity afforded under Federal law, treaty, or agreement with respect to hunting, trapping, or fishing or the control, licensing, or regulation thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING EXCHANGE OF LANDS IN PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2327) to authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Va., for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings therein, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings of land acquired for the Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Va., is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to obtain for the United States land and interests in lands held in private ownership within the established watersheds and boundaries of said park by accepting from the owners of such privately owned land complete relinquishment thereof, and the Secretary may grant to such owners in exchange therefor, in each instance, federally owned lands of approximately equal value, now a part of the Prince William Forest Park, that he considers are not essential for the administration, control, and operation of the aforesaid park: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, in making such exchanges, is empowered to arrange for the transfer and removal of such buildings or other structures from the private lands acquired under this act to other lands transferred in exchange therefor, and that the costs of such removal shall be borne by the Department of the Interior and shall be deemed a part of the consideration in making such land transfers. Any land acquired by the United States pursuant to this authorization shall become a part of Prince William Forest Park upon the vesting of title thereto in the United States, and shall be subject to the laws applicable thereto.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and empowered to grant to any citizen, association, or corporation of the United States, in exchange for the relinquishment of existing easements for utility rights-of-way, perpetual easements across land in Federal ownership within the Prince William Forest Park, such easements to be used for rights-of-way for electric poles, lines, and underground pipes for the transmission and distribution of electric power and gas and for poles and lines for telephone and telegraph purposes to the extent of not more than 75 feet on each side of the center line of such electric, gas, telephone, and telegraph lines: *Provided*, That the said easements shall be conveyed by the United States subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable, but no part of the easements granted by him shall be used for any other than utility pur-

poses, and in the event of any breach of this restriction, or in the event that the easements cease to be used for utility purposes, the entire interest herein authorized to be granted shall revert to the United States upon a finding to that effect by the Secretary of the Interior.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 6, beginning with the word "provided", strike out down to and including the word "transfers" in line 13.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTING BOUNDARIES OF THE QUINCY NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4239) to direct the Secretary of the Army to reestablish and correct the boundaries of the Quincy National Cemetery by the exchange of Government-owned lands in the Quincy-Graceland Cemetery, Quincy, Ill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of reestablishing and correcting the boundaries of the Quincy National Cemetery, Quincy, Ill., the Secretary of the Army is directed to convey to the Quincy-Graceland Cemetery Association all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those parcels of land acquired by deed dated October 25, 1899, from the Quincy Cemetery Association, which lie outside the fenced area of the Quincy National Cemetery, and to accept in exchange for said lands a conveyance by the Quincy-Graceland Cemetery Association of lands owned by said association which are located within the fenced area of said Quincy National Cemetery, and such lands of the Quincy-Graceland Cemetery Association lying between the southern boundary fence of said national cemetery and Emery Creek, all as set out on map designated as "Plat of survey of a tract of land in the northwest quarter of section 5, township 2 south, range 8 west, of the fourth principal meridian, known as the Quincy National Cemetery, and located near Quincy, in Adams County, Illinois," dated August 1949, on file in the Office, Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITION OF LANDS TO CAPE HATTERAS AREA PROJECT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4974) to provide for the addition of certain Government lands to the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area project, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Federal Security Agency or other Federal agency is hereby authorized to transfer administrative jurisdiction to the Secretary of the Interior, without exchange of funds, over an area of approximately thirty acres of federally owned land, formerly designated as the Naval Amphibious Training Station, together with any improvements thereon which may exist at

the time of the transfer, situated on Ocracoke Island within the village of Ocracoke, County of Hyde, in the State of North Carolina. The property so transferred shall be administered by the Department of the Interior and shall become a part of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, when established.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike all of line 3 and the words "is hereby authorized to transfer" on line 4 and insert in lieu thereof the words "There is hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Interior without reimbursement or transfer of funds."

Page 1, strike all of line 5.

Page 1, line 6, strike the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the words "twenty-one and eight-tenths."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTROL AND EXTINGUISHMENT OF OUTCROP AND UNDERGROUND FIRES IN COAL FORMATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5383) to provide for the control and extinguishment of outcrop and underground fires in coal formations, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2447) to amend the Federal Credit Union Act.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second sentence of section 5 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U. S. C., sec. 1755) is hereby amended to read as follows: "Not later than January 31 of each calendar year each Federal credit union shall pay to the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions for the preceding calendar year a supervision fee in accordance with a graduated scale prescribed by regulation on the basis of assets as of December 31 of such preceding year, but such fee shall in no event be less than \$10 nor (subject to such minimum) more than the amounts specified in the following table: *Provided, however,* That no such annual fee shall be payable by such an organization with respect to the year in which its charter is issued or the year in which final distribution is made in liquidation of the credit union or the charter is otherwise canceled.

Total assets	Maximum fee
\$500,000 or less-----	30 cents per \$1,000.
Over \$500,000 and not over \$1,000,000.	\$150, plus 25 cents per \$1,000 in excess of \$500,000.
Over \$1,000,000 and not over \$2,000,000.	\$275, plus 20 cents per \$1,000 in excess of \$1,000,000.
Over \$2,000,000 and not over \$5,000,000.	\$475, plus 15 cents per \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000,000.
Over \$5,000,000-----	\$925, plus 10 cents per \$1,000 in excess of \$5,000,000."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by section 1 of this act shall apply to supervision fees payable with respect to the calendar year 1952 and subsequent calendar years.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "31," and insert "31."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5120) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act so as to require the insurance of deposits payable at branches of insured banks in Puerto Rico.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to insure more adequate protection of Puerto Rican depositors by terminating the right of any insured bank, having its principal place of business in any of the States of the United States or in the District of Columbia which maintains a branch in Puerto Rico, to elect to exclude from insurance under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act its deposit obligations which are payable only at such branch, section 3 (1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1813 (1)), is hereby amended by striking out "Puerto Rico" from the second proviso thereof.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 10, strike out "(1)" and insert "1)."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "Rico" and insert "Rico."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That is the last eligible bill on the Consent Calendar.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 1 OF THE WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1415) to amend section 7 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

That subsection (a) of section 6 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 1240), is hereby amended by inserting after the words "as used in" the following: "Subsection (b) of"; and section 6 is further amended by adding a new subsection (d) as follows:

"(d) (1) As used in this subsection the term 'prisoner of war' means any regularly appointed, enrolled, enlisted, or inducted member of the military or naval forces of the United States, who was held a prisoner of war for any period of time subsequent to December 7, 1941, by any government of any nation with which the United States has been at war subsequent to such date.

"(2) The Commission is authorized to receive, adjudicate according to law, and to

provide for the payment of any claim filed by any prisoner of war for compensation—

"(A) for the violations by the enemy government by which he was held as a prisoner of war, or its agents, of such government's obligations under title III, section III, of the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929, relating to labor of prisoners of war; or

"(B) for inhumane treatment by the enemy government by which he was held, or its agents. The term 'inhumane treatment' as used herein shall include, but not be limited to, violation by such enemy government, or its agents, of one of more of the provisions of articles 2, 3, 7, 10, 12, 13, 21, 22, 54, 56, or 57, of the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929.

"(3) Compensation shall be allowed to any prisoner of war under this subsection at the rate of \$1.50 per day for each day he was held as a prisoner of war on which he alleges and proves in a manner acceptable to the Commission—

"(A) the violation by such enemy government or its agents of the provisions of title III, section III, of the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929; or

"(B) any inhumane treatment as defined herein. Any claim allowed under the provisions of this subsection shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment out of the War Claims Fund established by section 13 of this act. In no event shall the compensation allowed to any prisoner of war under this subsection exceed the sum of \$1.50 with respect to any one day.

"(4) Claims pursuant to subsection (d) (2) shall be paid to the person entitled thereto, or to his legal or natural guardian if he has one, and shall, in case of death of the persons who are entitled be payable only to or for the benefit of the following persons:

"(A) widow or dependent husband if there is no child or children of the deceased;

"(B) widow or dependent husband and child or children of the deceased, one-half to the widow or dependent husband and the other half to the child or children of the deceased in equal shares;

"(C) child or children of the deceased (in equal shares) if there is no widow or dependent husband; and

"(D) parents (in equal shares) if there is no widow, dependent husband, or child."

Sec. 2. Section 7 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, is amended by inserting "(a)" after the section number, and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(b) That any such religious organization or its personnel functioning in the Philippines and affiliated with a religious organization in the United States, which furnished relief in the Philippines to members of the Armed Forces of the United States or to civilian American citizens in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) shall be compensated from the war claims fund, as hereinafter provided, for the loss and damage sustained as a consequence of the war to its schools, colleges, universities, scientific observatories, hospitals, dispensaries, orphanages, and other property or facilities connected with its educational, medical, or welfare work.

"(c) That any such affiliated organization furnishing relief which possessed any interest in, and whose personnel of American citizens substantially composed the administrative staff of, any hospital whose prewar facilities and capacity have not been restored shall be compensated in an amount sufficient to enable such organization to replace the hospital's facilities and capacity equal to that which existed at the time of the outbreak of the war, irrespective of what disposition was made subsequently of the land, buildings, and contents.

"(d) That claims filed pursuant to subsection (b) shall be determined and paid

upon the basis of postwar cost of replacement which shall be ascertained by the War Claims Commission. In making such determinations the Commission shall utilize but not be limited to the factual information and evidence contained in the records of the Philippine War Damage Commission; the technical advice of experts in the field; the substantiating evidence submitted by the claimants; and any other technical and legal means by which fair and equitable postwar replacement costs shall be determined.

"(e) The Commission is hereby authorized and directed to proceed at once with the necessary investigation, study, and establishment of procedures in order to determine the replacement costs of the claims to be filed under subsections (b) and (c), using as a basis for beginning such investigation and study the evidence contained in the claims of those religious organizations or their personnel which have already filed and are eligible to be paid under the terms of subsection (a) of this section.

"(f) All claims under subsections (b) and (c) must be filed on or before October 1, 1952; and not later than March 31, 1953, the Commission shall adjudicate according to law and provide for the payment of any claim filed pursuant to this section. In any case in which any money is payable as a result of subsections (b) and (c) to a religious organization or its personnel functioning in the Philippines, such money shall be paid upon request of such organization to its affiliate in the United States: *Provided*, That all money thus paid to such affiliated religious organization in the United States shall be used by such affiliate for the purpose of restoring the educational, medical, and welfare facilities described in subsections (b) and (c) and located in the Philippines.

"(g) The Commission shall expedite the payments under this section without reducing payment of claims of American civilian internees and prisoners of war filed before March 31, 1953, pursuant to the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of this act."

Sec. 3. Claims for compensation under subsection (d) of section 6 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, must be filed with the War Claims Commission within 1 year after the date of the enactment of this act.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this act, or in the amendments made by this act to the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, shall operate to extend the life of the War Claims Commission for any period of time.

Mr. McCORMACK (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Speaker, the amendment the Clerk is now reading is for all practical purposes two bills already reported out of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and incorporated into one bill as an amendment to the Senate bill. I introduced in the House a companion bill to the Senate bill. The other bill relates to war prisoners. That bill, introduced by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY], is incorporated in this amendment. Therefore, the amendment now offered includes the bills H. R. 3719 and H. R. 5385, with a couple of minor amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill as amended be dispensed with and that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman say whether the individual prisoners of war have first claim on these funds? Is that not true?

Mr. DEMPSEY. The bill provides for that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] is recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, before he begins his remarks, will the gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, may I say that I demanded a second in order that the gentleman from Texas might have an opportunity to explain the importance of this legislation, which I am sure he is about to do anyway.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, as the majority leader has indicated, the way the legislation comes to the Members now it actually is two bills combined into one bill. We have done that thinking it is the quickest, easiest, and simplest way to pass this legislation through both bodies of the Congress. I do want to say one of the bills, H. R. 5385, the original bill, was introduced by our majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], who appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in behalf of it. The other bill, which was combined with H. R. 5385, was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY]; this number is H. R. 3719. Many of you are aware of the very fine work that the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY] has done in behalf of our prisoners of war. I know several of you will recall that he filed a petition here seeking the signatures of a majority of the Members of the House to get the bill to the House for consideration. I understand the petition received more than 100 signatures, all of which shows his tremendous interest in the legislation. May I say the gentleman has a very good reason to be interested, because the soldiers of no State suffered more than those of New Mexico, insofar as the imprisonment of its men was concerned in the last war.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am in complete agreement with what my friend, the gentleman from Texas, says about the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY]. He fought very hard to get the bill out of committee. The committee reported the bill. After it was reported out, the gentleman en-

gaged in conferences with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] and myself, as well as with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRANAHA], in order to have both bills incorporated into the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas. I want to thank the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] for his splendid cooperation. This is a Senate bill, so it completes the legislative action on my bill, and the bill of the gentleman from New Mexico in the form of an amendment, and will therefore go right back to the other body. Otherwise, it would have to be referred back to a Senate committee. I have received the assurance from a responsible Member of the other body, who is in agreement with this action, that he will do everything he can to have the other body concur in the House amendment, or to send the matter to conference rather than to have the pending substitute, which includes the Dempsey bill, sent back to committee. So I completely join with you in the very proper remark you made in reference to the gentleman from New Mexico. I also want to state to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] that he, himself, in all modesty is refraining from referring to what he did. I want to express my sincere thanks to the gentleman from Texas, and all who are interested in this legislation, and in all aspects of it for the very excellent leadership given by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] in bringing the bill to the House in its present form.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts very much; he himself has done a fine job in seeing that this legislation passes the Congress. No one, indeed, has done more.

Mr. Speaker, I do not expect to take a great deal of time trying to explain the two bills, but I shall say a few things about this legislation. One reason I think a great deal of time is not needed now in considering this bill is because both bills, which are now in one bill, passed the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee unanimously, and, further, when the bill S. 1415 passed the other body, it had received the unanimous approval of the committee of the other body which reported it, as well as unanimous approval of the Senate at the time it passed the Senate. In other words, this is legislation on which there has been a fine degree of unanimity. Mr. GRANAHA, of Pennsylvania, who reported the McCormack bill, is to be commended on the part he has had in helping on these two bills.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. It is explicitly stated in this bill that prisoner-of-war claims come ahead of any other claims?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I so understand. That is my understanding of it, and I am sure it is the understanding of the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY], who has been very much interested in seeing this provision is in the legislation.

I want to make these comments about the bills. Actually, about 122,000 former prisoners of war in Germany and Japan

and the Philippine Islands—which prisoners of war were American soldiers—will be benefited about \$70,000,000. Our chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER] introduced a bill as did the gentleman from New York [Mr. HELLER], a member of our committee, which would include some 60,000 Filipinos who likewise were imprisoned. At the time we passed the McCormack bill, we also passed out the Crosser bill, which does benefit some 60,000 Filipinos to the extent of about \$16,000,000. It was felt that they should be included. Many Filipinos who helped our country suffered greatly and lost much at the hands of the enemy.

Back in 1945 or 1946, I introduced, if not the first, one of the very first bills seeking to set up a War Claims Commission. The primary purpose of that bill was to do something for those soldiers who had been imprisoned. The gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW], who has done much work on this legislation, also introduced about that time a similar bill. In the late hours of the session of Congress that ended in 1948, we were able to pass a bill that set up a War Claims Commission. That bill also contained a provision that paid all former prisoners of war \$1 a day, because of the fact that the food that they had been fed was not in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention. It was far substandard. All of the prisoners of war who will benefit under the terms of this legislation, \$1.50 a day, already have benefited \$1 a day. As I said a moment ago, we included Filipinos in this legislation that is before us today. In the former legislation, where we paid the prisoners of war \$1 a day, Filipinos were included, and it was felt that since they were included then, they certainly should be included now. I repeat, many Filipinos made great sacrifices and suffered much to help us. So they are included in the legislation, about 60,000 of them, and they will get in the neighborhood of \$16,000,000.

A very significant thing about this legislation is that the beneficiaries will be paid not out of funds which we appropriate. You have heard a great deal about taking the profits out of war—taking the profits out of war. Certainly when those who were enemies of our country, when those who had their property taken over at the beginning of World War I and at the beginning of World War II, based on what the authorities of our Government found about them then, I feel it is a justifiable proceeding for the Congress to take some of that very money to pay some of those who were mistreated as a result of the wars.

I repeat it is one of the few actual moves, this move of taking the money to pay prisoners of war out of enemy funds that we have ever had that tended to help take the profits out of war.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield.

Mr. BLATNIK. Will the gentleman inform the House whether the next of

kin or dependents of Americans who died while prisoners of war will receive any payments under this bill?

Mr. BECKWORTH. We passed a bill very recently that will broaden the statute along that line. Very definitely that is the case. Without taking too much time, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that the bill introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK], like the Dempsey bill, is meritorious. There were various religious organizations, various missionaries, who were affiliated with churches and organizations in this country that were doing the very finest of Christian work in the Philippine Islands at the time of Pearl Harbor. All of you know what happened. Their properties were confiscated. Many of those devoted and devout missionaries and representatives of churches were badly and sadly mistreated in many respects. Pursuing the same kindred policy that we are pursuing with reference to our prisoners of war, it was the sense of the committee that they should have some reimbursement, some rehabilitation whereby the work that they were carrying on at that time could be restored.

I remember that one of the best statements made before our committee with reference to this legislation was made by the majority leader. He mentioned the fact that we were talking about fighting communism, that one of the foremost ways it has been fought for many decades has been through institutions Christian in nature. Certainly the examples which these institutions through their leaders have set tend always to be injurious and hurtful to communism. If that has been the case in the past, if it has been necessary that they carry on the amount of work that they have carried on in the past and in my opinion it has been greatly necessary, there is more reason in the future that that fine work be carried on. When we spend \$20,000,000 as we doubtless shall out of the enemy property fund to restore these institutions and even to help restore some of those who suffered physical loss and great personal injury, we are restoring the meritorious people and things worthwhile.

I say that this is some of the most meritorious legislation that this Congress can possibly pass. As it has traversed the legislative path it has done so unanimously. That is the best evidence that the Members who have studied it feel the same way.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I worked with the gentleman from New Mexico in an effort to secure the passage of this legislation. I wish to ask the gentleman one question: Is it not true that this will not cost the United States Government a dime?

Mr. BECKWORTH. That certainly is the case, and I think the Congress in having passed the original legislation to use enemy funds for this purpose did a very fine job and established a policy that is sustainable at all times.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Are there sufficient funds impounded belonging to

these other countries that will insure payment?

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is true, and we have commitments, statements which I consider commitments that insure that being done.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I wish to compliment the gentleman from Texas, the gentleman from Massachusetts, and the gentleman from New Mexico for their work on this bill.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield.

Mr. BURNSIDE. I had occasion personally to inspect the damage done in the Philippines in 1949. I wish to compliment the gentleman for the excellent statement he has made and also him and the gentleman from New Mexico for the fine work they are doing on this bill.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Before I yield, I want to say that at the beginning of World War I we took over a lot of enemy property; at the beginning of World War II we took over a lot more enemy property and some of that same property we took over in both wars. I think legislation like this will cause people who have been doing what might be termed questionable things to be more careful when they put their property in other areas of this world in such a manner that the wrong kind of people get it and misuse it so far as the welfare of the people of the world is concerned.

I yield the balance of my time to our distinguished colleague from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY].

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy today that the Congress finally has had an opportunity to do something to require payment to the prisoners of war held by our former enemies in World War II, of that to which they are justly entitled from the hands of those former enemies, and that payment will be made from funds of those former enemies rather than with money out of the Federal Treasury.

The Senate bill has been amended, as presented to us, by the Dempsey bill. The Senate bill passed the other body unanimously. The bill for payment to our fighting men has not passed the Senate yet, so I think it quite necessary that this amendment be adopted in order that we do not put payment for property damage ahead of payment for human damage.

Our boys who went to the Pacific, especially to the Philippines, prior to World War II, went there quite untrained and had very much less material than they should have had. When they were captured, it was not because they did not fight or did not want to fight. They reached the point where they had no food to keep them alive, nor did they have the armament necessary to carry on the fight. That is why they were captured. The treatment given to them was perhaps the most inhumane ever recorded in history. I saw a great many of these boys who came back—at least 25 percent of them who came back to New Mexico. Not many of them came back as they went—they came back in part only.

I have a letter from one of these boys that I am going to take time to read, if I may be permitted to do so. This comes from Santa Fe, N. Mex., and reads as follows:

SANTA FE, N. MEX., March 25, 1952.
HON. JOHN J. DEMPSEY,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DEMPSEY: It has come to my attention that the House bill relating to the \$1.50 to be paid to ex-prisoners of war for each day interned, has come to the floor for debate, and passage, we all hope.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will continue to use your influence with the other Members of Congress in getting this bill passed.

Having been an ex-prisoner of war of the Japanese for 1,254 days, and being forced to work in a coal mine most of that time with a meager rice diet, it is my opinion that this is little enough to ask.

Anything you can do to expedite passage of this bill will be generously appreciated by me and my other buddies. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours very truly,

LOUIS A. SENA.

The action of this honorable body today is a great step toward most proper and rightful recognition of an obligation that our Nation has had for more than 5 years. It means that the 132,000 former prisoners of war from the fighting forces of our country who endured hardships and torture and were forced to labor for their enemy captors are at long last likely to receive the payment by those former enemy nations from alien property funds under terms of the Geneva Convention.

As sponsor of the original bill H. R. 3719, may I take this occasion to express my deep appreciation to the more than 130 signers of Discharge Petition No. 7. They were most helpful in obtaining recognition of the true merits of the legislation. I am most appreciative, too, of the assistance given by those who, although they did not sign the petition because of their personal policy in regard to discharge petitions, have signified their support of this most deserving measure.

To the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and its chairman, I am most thankful for their eventual action in reporting out my bill unanimously. They gave the legislation most careful and considerate study.

It is gratifying, also, to know that sponsors of other legislation for payment of war claims of various types were willing in all cases to make provisions in their bills which give to these men, who fought bravely and suffered terribly for their country, a prior right to payment from former enemy alien funds vested in our Alien Property Office. By their action they have placed human rights above property rights, which is as it should be. There can be no question about the justice of that position.

It is not necessary for me to repeat to this House my oft-made statements concerning this legislation. It is not a pleasant story to tell for it is filled with sordid details of the torture and the hardships these courageous men endured for us.

It appears now that they and the surviving dependents of those who made

the supreme sacrifice will receive this slight and belated recognition from their country. I know that every one of those thousands will carry in their minds and hearts a feeling of deep gratitude to all of you who have espoused and aided their cause.

I do not have the time now to give credit to all those in this House who have given unstintingly of their efforts in behalf of this legislation. I know they do not seek any praise for doing what they deemed to be their duty. I would, however, like to give particular credit to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] and to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] for the most valuable contribution they made to this legislation by careful study and sympathetic consideration of it.

I am asking the privilege of further extension of my remarks at a later date to give further credit to those who have cooperated so graciously and sincerely in this effort for our men.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I want to commend my colleague from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY] for his untiring efforts in connection with the passage of this bill. I also want to commend the committee for its unanimous approval of the bill and for bringing it up at this time so that these people can be taken care of.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I thank the gentleman, not only for his kind remarks, but for his signature to the petition and his fine support for this legislation. He was ever ready to help. I never had greater consideration than was given to me by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce when they reached the time that these bills should be discussed. There was objection from the departments. The State Department made an objection, as did the Director of the Budget. They stated that the bill should be consolidated with other war claims bills. That has been done and in consolidating the bills clear-cut provision is made, and I will read it to you, which I think insures payment to our boys first. They get first consideration. This is what it says:

The Commission shall expedite the payments under this section without reducing payment of claims of American civilian internees and prisoners of war filed before March 31, 1953.

I think that this clearly safeguards our fighting men. The attorneys have advised me it does.

Mr. SITTLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SITTLER. Do I understand there is an adequate amount of money in this fund to take care of these prisoners?

Mr. DEMPSEY. There is an amount in excess of the amount necessary for the prisoners. How much more I do not know.

Mr. SITTLER. If we do not act immediately it is in danger of being dissipated.

Mr. DEMPSEY. If we do not act now it will be too late.

Mr. SITTLER. I want to commend the gentleman for his efforts.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point two letters I have received from Daniel F. Cleary, Chairman, War Claims Commission, one dated March 24 and the other dated March 25, 1952; also a letter received from His Grace, Norman S. Binsted, Bishop of the Philippine Episcopal Church of the Philippine Islands, in which he encloses copy of a letter sent to our distinguished friend from Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce [Mr. CROSSER].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. The letters are as follows:

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., March 24, 1952.
Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mr. McCORMACK: Thank you for your kind letter of March 20, 1952, in which you informed me of the steps you have taken to insure that H. R. 3719 will contain the necessary language regarding a filing date.

With reference to your bill, H. R. 5385, and its companion Senate measure, S. 1415, I am pleased to be able to supply the following data.

The representative of the Office of Alien Property informed the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that approximately \$262,800,000 will ultimately be available for transfer to the War Claims Fund. This figure is the sum of \$244,800,000 estimated to be available as of January 1, 1952, plus approximately \$18,000,000 additional resulting from the sale of a corporate holding of the Custodian subsequent to January 1, 1952. The sale price of this one asset was \$18,000,000 higher than the value the Custodian had put on the asset as of January 1, 1952, hence the higher total figure of \$262,800,000 representing the total estimated to be ultimately available for transfer to the War Claims Fund.

On March 20, 1952, the General Counsel of the War Claims Commission testified as to the cost of legislation which would be designed to satisfy personal injury, death, inhumane treatment and detention claims of which the War Claims Commission has knowledge. The total cost of such legislation was estimated to be \$126,400,000. The various component parts of this aggregate figure are:

Compulsory labor and inhumane treatment of POW's (Dempsey bill).....	\$71,000,000
Death claims involving deceased POW's.....	13,200,000
Detention benefits for civilian internees.....	17,000,000
Death benefits involving deceased civilian internees.....	7,500,000
POW's released from prison by Russians.....	1,700,000
POW's who were in Allied military forces.....	40,000
Parents of deceased civilian internees.....	80,000
Widows of deceased POW's and civilian internees.....	80,000
Added amount of Crosser bill provisions (includes Filipinos in compulsory labor and inhumane treatment benefits).....	16,000,000
Total.....	126,400,000

I had previously testified before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on March 19, 1952, that the cost of the War Claims Act as it now stands will be \$111,000,000. The total of the claims set forth by the General Counsel, and the present cost of the War Claims Act is \$237,400,000. This grand total is \$25,400,000 less than the amount the representatives of the Office of Alien Property showed would be available for the payment of claims. Since previous testimony indicated that your bill would cost approximately \$20,000,000, it is clear that adequate funds will be available to take care of H. R. 5385, as well as all the personal injury, wrongful death, forced labor, inhumane treatment and detention claims the War Claims Fund might be called upon to pay.

The meritorious nature of the claims covered in H. R. 5385 commends them to the favorable consideration of every Member of Congress. The excellent work being done by the charitable and educational organizations which will benefit as a result of the enactment of this measure cannot be disputed. I am happy to take this opportunity to express to you my wholehearted endorsement of H. R. 5385 and to emphasize my appreciation of the need to achieve the aims which this measure is designed to accomplish.

With sentiments of esteem, I am

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL F. CLEARY,
Chairman, War Claims Commission.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1952.
Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mr. McCORMACK: Pursuant to your request, I am forwarding this letter regarding the matters we discussed on the telephone this afternoon.

The language of H. R. 5385, at page 3, lines 13 and 14, would prevent the Commission from adjudicating or providing for the payment of claims under the bill prior to October 1, 1952. In the event that the bill is enacted and claims are presented for adjudication well in advance of October 1952, it would be impossible for the Commission to proceed with the adjudication of such claims until October 1, 1952.

The best interests of the claimants will be served if the language of the first sentence of section (f) of the bill were changed to read as follows:

"(f) All claims under subsections (b) and (c) must be filed on or before October 1, 1952, and the Commission shall on or before March 31, 1953, adjudicate according to law and provide for the payment of any claim filed pursuant to this section."

There is contained in Report 1631 accompanying H. R. 5385 a letter, signed by me, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, and dated October 16, 1951.

Objection to the bill was raised in this letter with respect to the dates in "section (f)" of the bill, referred to above. There was also discussion of the availability of funds to pay the claims of prisoners of war and civilian internees presently authorized under the War Claims Act.

I should like at this time to call your attention to the fact that as of October 16, 1951, when this letter was written, the War Claims Commission was not in possession of the information presently available to it. The Commission could not in October 1951 state that there would be adequate funds available to pay the claims provided for in H. R. 5385 or S. 1415.

Last week, on March 19 and 20, testimony before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by representatives of the War Claims Commission and the Office of Alien Property demonstrated that adequate funds will be available to take care of

the claims provided for in H. R. 5385 or S. 1415.

The breakdown of costs of the War Claims Act and pending bills, together with the amount of funds available for the payment of war claims, is contained in my letter of March 24, which I addressed to you in response to your letter of March 20, 1952.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL F. CLEARY,
Chairman, War Claims Commission.

PHILIPPINE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Manila, Philippines, March 5, 1952.
The Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK,
Member of Congress, Majority Leader,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN McCORMACK: Your introduction of bill H. R. 5385 as a companion bill of S. 1415—which amends the War Claims Act of 1948 to give replacement costs to those nonprofit private schools, hospitals, orphanages and such like welfare institutions of American affiliated religious organizations, damaged by the war in the Philippines—encourages me to write you.

Those of us who have the welfare of the Philippines at heart are deeply grateful for your unselfish interest in this outpost of the American far-flung fight against the great evil of communism, and we sincerely trust that you will not let your interest flag, in spite of the many other problems which must make great demands upon your time.

We believe that you and your conferees in the House appreciate the importance of applied Christianity and realize that our schools, hospitals, orphanages, etc., frequently are more eloquent than our sermons. It is through such institutions that the minds of the young are molded and the afflicted are touched by the healing hand of the Great Physician.

For your information, I enclose a copy of my letter to Chairman CROSSER whose distinguished committee is now considering bill S. 1415.

I have confidence that under your distinguished leadership and that of your companion, Chairman CROSSER, the House will uphold our hands in the great struggle the Christian church is making to preserve the faith of the Filipino people and save them from the scourge of atheistic communism with all its attendant evils.

With deep appreciation of the efforts all of you are making on behalf of the churches, whose work was so drastically impaired by the havoc of war, and praying God's blessing upon you, I am

Respectfully yours,

NORMAN S. BINSTED,
Bishop, the Philippines.

PHILIPPINE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Manila, Philippines, February 7, 1952.
The Honorable ROBERT CROSSER,
Member of Congress, Chairman, the
Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Committee, the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR: I have been informed that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has under consideration bill S. 1415, entitled "A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948," which I understand was passed by the Senate of the Eighty-second Congress.

As an American citizen and bishop of the missionary district of the Philippines of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, with headquarters at 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City, I am taking the liberty of writing to express the hope that your committee may see fit to recommend the bill for favorable action by the House of Representatives.

Most of the churches in the Philippines, including the Episcopal Church, suffered

heavy losses, from which they have not yet recovered, by the destruction of their hospitals, schools, orphanages, dormitories, and other buildings essential to their work. The amount paid by the War Damage Commission, for which we are grateful, covered only a fraction of our losses. Funds received from the parent churches, which should have been used to care for the natural expansion of our work, have had to be used in large measure for the replacement of destroyed buildings. Consequently the natural growth of the work has been retarded and the institutions which inculcate Christian democratic ideals and demonstrate the church's concern for the poor, the homeless, and the sick, have been handicapped in their work. This is particularly distressing in a country like the Philippines where the state, even under normal conditions, due to the economic situation, has depended upon the churches to share the responsibility for educational and philanthropic work. Today, with the natural increase in population and with many prewar schools, hospitals, orphanages, and other Christian welfare institutions not replaced, and the Government unable to provide adequate educational and medical care for its people, many are suffering from the lack of such facilities formerly provided for their welfare by the churches. Of course, the Roman Catholic Church incurred the heaviest losses in the war due to the extent of its work, but the other churches, with more limited capital investments, also suffered and in consequence find their work curtailed.

The Philippines, with its Christian civilization, is the one country in the Orient which shares with the United States of America common ideals and is our staunchest ally in our efforts to stem the tide of communism. Its strength to withstand the pressure of communism from neighboring Asian countries is dependent, in no small measure, upon the vitality of the churches and it is essential that they be equipped to put forth their utmost efforts in the education of youth and the care of the sick and poor in these critical years. The passage by Congress of bill S. 1415 would do much to increase their efficiency and enable them to make their maximum contribution to the preservation of this bulwark of Christian civilization in the Orient. I, therefore, sincerely hope that the bill may be enacted into law.

For your information, I might add that I was in the Philippines throughout the Japanese occupation, and at the request of the then High Commissioner, the Honorable Francis B. Sayre, I acted as interpreter at the High Commissioner's residence when the Japanese took possession. Subsequently I was interned with the High Commissioner's staff, but later permitted to return to my home on Isaac Peral after other religious workers in Manila had been released. From that time until I was again interned at Los Baños in July 1944, I was privileged to work with an international group engaged in furnishing medicine, clothing, food, etc., to the prisoners of war at Cabanatuan and other prisoner-of-war camps.

With the earnest hope that bill S. 1415 may have your full support as well as that of your committee, I am,

Respectfully yours,

NORMAN S. BINSTED,
Bishop, the Philippines.

Mr. Speaker, in connection with the question just asked, I want to give some information on that. In a letter dated March 24, 1952, one of which I am inserting in the RECORD, Chairman Cleary said to me:

The representative of the Office of Alien Property informed the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that approximately \$262,000,000 will ultimately be

available for transfer to the war-claims fund. This figure is the sum of \$244,800,000 estimated to be available as of January 1, 1952, plus approximately \$18,000,000 additional resulting from the sale of a corporate holding of the Custodian subsequent to January 1, 1952. The sale price of this one asset was \$18,000,000 higher than the value the Custodian had put on the asset as of January 1, 1952, hence the higher total figure of \$262,800,000 representing the total estimated to be ultimately available for transfer to the war-claims fund.

In that letter there is a breakdown showing that there is sufficient money, with probably some left, to meet all claims.

Mr. SITTLER. I thank the majority leader.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I want to express to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] my sincere appreciation for his comprehensive statement concerning the legislation which is before us. I further want to say that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has had a great problem in dealing with legislation of this type, because it comes before us in varying forms and in varying degrees. The committee, and particularly the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH], has endeavored to withstand some of the pressures for a time until the committee could find out what the complete picture was and what all the problem was on the question of legislation of this type which was to be passed by our committee.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I do want to say that there are about 40 of these so-called enemy property bills. There have been at times great pressures to pass out various and sundry ones of them. That very thing occurred after World War I and there were many good people left holding the sack. There are bills in this Congress today that have for their purpose satisfying claims, some of which are worthy, that arose out of World War I. One of the purposes of our committee has had been to try to deal carefully with this over-all problem so that all people who have just and fair claims will get a square deal. I venture to say this, that if we had been careless and passed out a lot of bills, say 3 or 4 years ago, that became law, there would not be in this fund today enough money to take care of the people that will benefit under the legislation which we today pass here.

Mr. O'HARA. I want to say in furtherance of the gentleman's remarks that if we had passed some of the legislation it might have been for persons other than citizens of the United States whom at least now we are giving further consideration as our citizens.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. I believe that my colleague is familiar with the days when we saw our own tank company from Minnesota come back in a deplorable condition after taking that death march. We had a whole battalion of tanks captured at Bataan.

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman from Minnesota is right?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Of the \$262,000,000 available or will be available, what amount represents claims by individuals? What do they amount to?

Mr. O'HARA. I cannot advise the gentleman what all the claims amount to.

Mr. GROSS. On the part of the individuals, I mean.

Mr. O'HARA. But still they would not equal that amount.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is satisfied with the language here for the protection of individual rights, is he?

Mr. O'HARA. Yes. The legislation was passed with the unanimous approval of our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. GROSS. That the individuals will be recognized before claims on property?

Mr. O'HARA. That is correct. That is specifically provided for in the bill introduced by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY], now part of the amendment under consideration.

Mr. GROSS. It says here the Commissioner shall expedite the payments under this section to those who have lost any properties, that is, shall expedite the payments under this section without reducing the payment of claims of American civilian internees and prisoners of war. I want to be sure they are protected.

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Texas to answer that inquiry.

Mr. BECKWORTH. My colleague from Minnesota has a correct understanding of the provisions of the two bills. There is no question but that former prisoners of war actually have first call. The gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY] was as responsible as any Member of this body in seeing to it that that is the case.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. May I ask my colleague from Minnesota or the gentleman from Texas whether the advice of the Department of State appearing on page 6 of the committee report has been followed? The Assistant Secretary, Mr. McCall, writes that the War Claims Commission under direction of the President is preparing a report considering all the various claims and plans to submit a comprehensive proposal to the Congress dealing with the subject of war claims. He advocates that we not act on a piecemeal basis but defer consideration until the Department has had an opportunity to consider and prepare a comprehensive measure. Does the gentleman consider this to be the comprehensive measure the Secretary of State approves?

Mr. O'HARA. Will the gentleman permit me to let the gentleman from Texas answer that question?

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman asks a very pertinent question. In this instance the committee simply did not

follow the recommendations of the Secretary of State but followed the judgment of the members of the committee. The study to which the Secretary of State referred in his letter is being made. The War Claims Commission has been making such a study for 2 or 3 years. In the meantime, however, many of these boys have died, and many of them are in very bad physical condition. It was felt by this committee that if we are going to do anything for them, we have waited long enough.

With further reference to the study, when it is completed it may involve claims that approximate a billion dollars, all kinds of claims. That was one of the provisions of the legislation I referred to a moment ago which we passed in 1948, that an over-all study should be made of all kinds of claims arising out of World War II. Unquestionably, when that study finally is made it will make recommendations with reference to various and sundry claims, that may involve as much as a billion dollars. There will not be nearly enough money in the fund to take care of all of those claims, so it is going to be the responsibility of this Congress to try to take what money is left in the fund after the payments covered in these two bills are made and use it so that every claimant will get what might be termed not exact justice but equal justice based on what there is to do with.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true, then, that these bills under consideration today are in violation of the President's program, according to the letters contained in the report, from the Attorney General and the Secretary of State?

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is right. Probably the gentleman is correct when he says they are in violation of what the State Department had in mind and perhaps what the Justice Department had in mind. Congress should do what is right regardless in my opinion. Since the gentleman has mentioned it, the State Department seemed pretty interested in this. I have put three communications in the RECORD in the last week with reference to methods by which old bonds that arose out of the Charles G. Dawes plan and some that arose out of the Owen D. Young plan may be redeemed. I hope the State Department will show us they are interested in the former POW's.

I include the communications I refer to:

UNCLEAR PICTURE ON OLD DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Extension of remarks of Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH, of Texas, in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, February 5, 1952)

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letters:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, March 17, 1952.
The Honorable LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

My DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 8, 1952, with further reference to the German debt-settlement program which was discussed in my letter to you of March 7, 1952. You request additional information regarding the nature and the holders of German prewar debts.

As indicated in my previous letter it has not been possible to determine with any degree of accuracy the amount of prewar debts of the German Federal Republic and its nationals. This is due primarily to the lack of adequate information in the creditor countries. Available statistics cover the entire area of Germany with no breakdown for the Federal Republic. In addition, a substantial volume of bonds which were repatriated by the Germans prior to the war were held in Berlin and disappeared upon the occupation of that city by the Russians. The best estimates of the debts available at this time are contained in the report of a survey made by the Central Bank of Germany in July 1950. This report, while not complete, places the total prewar debt at approximately \$1,600,000,000 principal with accrued interest of about \$1,000,000,000. A summary of all debts reported in all currencies is as follows:

Outstanding bonds [In millions of dollars]		Principal
German Government (including Dawes and Young bonds).....	804	
State and municipalities.....	75	
Corporate.....	202	
Reichsmark bonds held abroad.....	19	
Standstill debts.....	105	
Commercial, trade, mortgages, and miscellaneous.....	381	
Total.....	1,586	

As stated in my letter of March 7, 1952, the above-mentioned report indicates that the debts are held in the following countries in the percentages indicated:

Country:	Percentage
United States.....	40
United Kingdom.....	18
Switzerland.....	15
France.....	11
Netherlands.....	8
Sweden.....	3
Other (about 24 countries).....	5
Total.....	100

Of the total debts outstanding, \$655,000,000 principal are held in the United States or are expressed in dollars, which fall into the following categories:

Category:	Million dollars
Bonds (German Government, state, municipalities, and corporate).....	551
Standstill debts.....	27
Commercial, trade, mortgages, and miscellaneous.....	77
Total.....	655

You will see from the above that the great bulk of the prewar debts of Germany that are held in the United States are bonds. These consist principally of Dawes and Young bonds issued by the German Government; bonds issued by German states and municipalities and bonds issued by private German corporations. All of these bonds were floated in this country during the late twenties and early thirties and we understand they were widely distributed. At the time the bonds were issued Germany enjoyed a very good credit rating and due to the comparatively high interest rates the bonds were considered a prime investment. With the outbreak of World War II trading in the bonds on the exchanges was suspended by the Securities and Exchange Commission and such trading has not yet been resumed. Therefore, sales of the bonds since 1941 has been on a very small scale.

An effective census of the holders of German bonds has never been held in this country. We were not in a position, therefore, to give you the names of the holders of the bonds. It is the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Foreign Bond-

holders Protective Council, however, that the bonds are still widely held by investors throughout the country. Except for the Standstill Creditors, we are also not in a position to give you the names of the holders of other types of prewar debts. It is our understanding, however, that these debts are widely held by individuals and by business enterprises which engaged in trade with Germany or which had affiliated or subsidiary companies in Germany. The so-called standstill creditors, holding claims aggregating \$27,000,000, are about 12 banks in the United States which financed trade with Germany during the twenties. When Germany defaulted on its external payments, these banks held large credits on which there was a balance due as indicated at the beginning of World War II.

We are also unable to give you the names of the holders of prewar debts in the other creditor countries. According to the German Central Bank survey most all of the countries hold bonds of all types but the bulk of their holdings are in commercial, trade, standstill, and miscellaneous categories.

You may find helpful the enclosed memorandum prepared by the Tripartite Commission on German Debts, on which Ambassador Warren Lee Pierson is the United States representative. Table A, B, C, and D of appendix 2 contain an analysis of the prewar debts based upon the German Central Bank census.

I regret that it has not been possible to give you more specific information on the holders of German prewar debts. If there is any further information you desire please do not hesitate to call upon me.

The enclosure with your letter is being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

JACK K. MCFALL,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 7, 1952.

The Honorable LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

My DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 25, 1952, enclosing a newspaper clipping concerning Senator GILLETTE's letter to the State Department on the German debt settlement and requesting details of the settlement.

Determination of the terms of settlement of the United States claim against the Federal Republic on account of postwar economic assistance presents a problem which must be considered in the light of the overall foreign policy of the United States as well as the economic situation of the Federal Republic and the special circumstances which exist in respect of the Federal Republic. Upon the surrender of Germany and its occupation following World War II, the German economy was found to be in a state of complete collapse. The people were on the point of starvation and it was necessary for the Allies, principally the United States, to make available large quantities of food and other civilian supplies to prevent disease and unrest and thereby protect the security of our troops. In later years aid to the Federal Republic was extended under the provisions of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and such aid also consisted largely of civilian supplies. To a great extent all of the aid has been of a type which was immediately consumed by the civilian population. In general, it did not increase the capital of the country and it cannot therefore be looked upon as an investment from which repayment can ultimately be effected. On the other hand, the aid extended by the United States was largely responsible for the progress which has been made in the revival of the German economy and the Federal Republic would be in no position today to consider the readjustment of its external

debts had such aid not been extended. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Federal Republic is not yet on a completely self-sustaining basis and, although further economic recovery is expected, its capacity to service external debts will be limited for many years to come, particularly in view of the many internal financial problems with which the Federal Republic is faced and the contribution it is expected to make as a member of the European defense community, including the support of Allied troops stationed in the Federal Republic.

Aside from the claims of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France for postwar economic assistance, which the Federal Republic acknowledges have a priority over all other external debts of Germany or German nationals, the Federal Republic is faced with large prewar obligations which have long been in default. If the Federal Republic is to normalize its trade and commercial relations and take its proper place among the free nations of the world, it is essential that these prewar debts be refunded and placed on a current basis within the Federal Republic's capacity to pay. It has not been possible to determine definitely the amount of those debts which are presently outstanding. A recent survey by the Central Bank of Germany places the debts at approximately \$1,600,000,000 with accrued interest of \$1,000,000,000. It is known, however, that this survey does not include certain types of obligations in substantial amounts with which it will be necessary to deal in the settlement program. According to the survey, approximately 40 percent of the debts are held in the United States or are expressed in dollars. Of the balance, 18 percent is held in the United Kingdom; 15 percent is held in Switzerland; 11 percent is held in France; the residue by creditors in some 20 other countries. In taking an active part in the prewar debts settlement program, it is our intention to insure that the United States creditors receive fair and equitable treatment in relation to creditors located in other countries.

In view of the magnitude of the external debts, it is not believed that the Federal Republic has the capacity to liquidate all obligations, both prewar and postwar, in full within the foreseeable future. A substantial reduction in the amount of both prewar and postwar obligations must be anticipated, therefore, if we are to leave the Federal Republic with external debts which it can reasonably be expected to liquidate and avoid a repetition of the defaults which caused so many difficulties during the thirties.

Since a settlement of the claims of prewar creditors is necessary in order to restore normal commercial and trade relations between the Federal Republic and the free world, it was felt that the three Governments should be prepared to modify the priority of their postwar claims sufficiently to permit the Federal Republic to work out reasonable adjustments with prewar creditors and leave it with a total annual-payments burden on both categories of debts within its reasonable capacity to pay. The problem was fully considered by the executive branch, and after consultation with the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, this Government joined with the Governments of the United Kingdom and France in tentatively offering to scale down the amounts of their claims. It is clearly understood, however, that the settlement of the postwar claims will be concluded only if the other German obligors are able to work out an equitable and reasonable settlement of their prewar obligations on payment terms which it can reasonably be expected will be met, taking into consideration the payments which will be required on the total postwar claims and other relevant factors.

It should be borne in mind also that due to the special situation of a divided Germany

and the absence of a peace treaty, the total amount of the aid extended to Germany has been handled as a claim subject to final settlement of the amount due, rather than being extended on a grant basis as was done to a substantial extent in the case of the other European countries. Of the economic aid extended by the United States to the other European countries since the end of the war, only about 35 percent has been on a repayment basis (including substantial postwar loans to the United Kingdom and France) the remainder being on an outright grant basis. Aside from other considerations involved, the Federal Republic's participation in Western defense makes it desirable to accord it somewhat comparable treatment to that accorded the other European countries in respect of postwar economic assistance.

I trust that after consideration of the foregoing you will agree that the proposed settlement of the United States claim against the Federal Republic is not for the purpose of benefiting the private holders of prewar claims against German obligors but rather an essential and equitable part of an overall program to refinance the external obligations of the Federal Republic so as to bring them within its capacity to pay.

In accordance with your request, I am returning the clipping to you.

Sincerely yours,

JACK K. McFALL,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State).

OLD FOREIGN DEBTS

(Extension of remarks of Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH, of Texas, in the House of Representatives, Monday, March 24, 1952)

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on March 19 I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two letters from the State Department about old foreign debts. The letters are on page A1803. Note the additional letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 24, 1952.

The Honorable LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 20, 1952, in which you request the names of the American banks that hold standstill credits against Germany as referred to in my letter to you of March 17, 1952. You also request information as to when the Dawes and Young loan bonds were issued by the Germans.

According to information furnished to the Department by the American Committee for Standstill Creditors of Germany the following American banks hold so-called standstill credits: Bank of America N. T. and S. A., San Francisco; Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York; City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York; French American Banking Corp., New York; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, New York; Manufacturers Trust Co., New York; National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Boston; New York Hanseatic Corp., New York; Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia; J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., New York; Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles; Union Properties, Inc., Cleveland; Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., San Francisco.

The Dawes loan bonds were issued by Germany in 1924. The Young loan bonds were issued in 1930. These loans were floated as a result of international conferences regarding German reparations, which conferences were chaired by Mr. Charles G. Dawes and Mr. Owen D. Young.

As you requested, the enclosure to your letter is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

JACK K. McFALL,
Assistant Secretary.

I am not too sure what the Secretary of State will do about calling on the

American taxpayer who already is over-taxed, at least indirectly, to help redeem some of those bonds. What we are trying to do with this legislation today is to put the rights of American citizens that are exceedingly meritorious ahead of some less meritorious rights. We are doing this irrespective of the position of the State Department and I feel we are doing right.

Mr. JUDD. I agree thoroughly with what the gentleman said about taking care now of these prisoners, but I have doubts as to whether it is justifiable for us now in this blanket way, to provide for the restoration and reconstruction and even building of new hospitals and schools and orphanages, is justified in view of a great many other claims which have not been considered at all. I say that as a member of an organization, my own church denomination, which has an immediate interest in receiving funds for complete restoration of its damaged hospitals, schools, and orphanages. I must say I wonder whether we are not putting too much of this money into that basket without adequate consideration of all the other claims.

Mr. BECKWORTH. In the first place, it does not nearly take care of all of the meritorious claims. We are simply trying in these two bills to take care of what we consider to be certainly as meritorious if not the most meritorious, claims that we know of right now, particularly with reference to our prisoners of war. In fact, we are not doing nearly enough for them. I have had a bill in Congress for several years which would have paid them \$10 a day. I have had a bill in for at least 5 years which would have paid them \$10 a day instead of the \$2.50 I emphasize.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is it not true that the War Claims Commission has the names and amounts due to each boy who is entitled to payment under this legislation? Is it not also true that it does not take up all the money that we have here in alien funds, and that if we want to first pay those who are most entitled to it, this is the way to do it?

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman is right. The Congress passed a bill a few years ago which paid to the people of Switzerland whose property was destroyed by falling airplanes—perhaps airplanes that had been damaged as a result of fighting to protect democracy over there in Europe—as I say, the Congress passed a bill to pay to the people of Switzerland \$16,000,000 out of our own Treasury. If that was done, we submit as a committee that these claims are certainly as meritorious as the claims of the Swiss.

Mr. VORYS. Is it clear under this combination bill that American prisoners of war will come ahead of any Philippine claims?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I do not know that this is the case because we mean to pay both. There is enough money here to do it. We mean to pay both just as when we paid the dollar a day, we paid both.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may desire to the

gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON].

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the bill (S. 1415) to the favorable consideration of the membership of the House. The subject matter of this bill has had, as already stated by the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH], the distinguished majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK], and the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA], the careful consideration of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on which I have the honor to hold membership, and that committee has reported to the House the necessary legislation to effectuate the objective sought.

The favorable action by our committee was based upon a most careful consideration after lengthy hearings had been held. In fact, several years have intervened since legislation was first introduced dealing with the subject matter. The intervening time utilized by committee in its consideration of the legislation was not due to any doubt as to the equities of the cases presented to us, but, to make certain that all types and classes, having justifiable claims, were brought within the scope of the legislation, and to the end that no injustices would exist either as to classes included, or priorities among those who had a right to expect to be recompensed.

The purpose of the legislation is to authorize the War Claims Commission to pay religious organizations of all faiths, or the personnel thereof, functioning in the Philippines and affiliated with religious organizations in the United States, compensation for the loss and damage, sustained as a consequence of World War II, to their schools, colleges, universities, scientific observatories, hospitals, dispensaries, orphanages, and other property and facilities connected with their educational, medical, or welfare work.

The institutions which will be benefited by this bill are affiliated with institutions in the United States, which insures that the work carried on by them will demonstrate to the people of the Philippines our American principles in action. These demonstrations should prove invaluable in the world-wide struggle against communism, which is carried on in the Philippine Republic as well as elsewhere in the world.

It is proposed by this legislation to pay to religious organizations of all faiths a reasonable amount of money through which they may begin again to rebuild the splendid institutions in the Philippines which did so much to inculcate into the people of those islands the intense loyalty to our form of government which stood us so well in the late war and which will continue to provide an almost impregnable bulwark against the march of Communist aggression in the Pacific.

It is the traditional policy of the American Government to foster and protect the activities of the missionaries who bring the principles and techniques of the Christian and democratic way of life to the Orient. The missionaries are teachers, nurses, scientists who are especially trained to work in foreign lands and most of whom will devote their

entire lives to this work without compensation. It is my opinion that this work must continue to fight effectively against the ideologies of communism in the Orient, and particularly the Philippines.

I trust the House will give this worthy legislation its support.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX].

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of this bill. It so happens that I had personal experience with some of the men who went through this, but I do not urge it for that reason in particular. It is a question of whether we, as a Nation, should have supported payment of prisoners of war who worked for us and then not support payment due to our own prisoners who were working for aliens.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY].

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I am very strongly in favor of this bill. When the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY] asked me to sign the petition I checked into the matter very thoroughly. I wish to commend this committee, and especially the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY], for calling up this legislation. My only regret is that the matter has been delayed this long, because certainly this money should be applied in the manner in which this bill does set out.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY] has expired.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the measure now under consideration as it has been amended by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

To provide for the payment to our veterans that were unfortunate to be taken prisoner is merely mild justice. Under the rules of international law they are entitled to be paid a small amount. We have paid for the prisoners that we took: For six long years the American veterans have been unpaid, so this law provides for their payment for work done as prisoners the meager amount provided by the rules laid down by the countries of the world in the Geneva Convention. These men fought and suffered for us. They really fought for freedom and some of them died for freedom and others are still bearing the scars of the conflict that protected our country and the free world. It is unfortunate that they had to wait so long for this mild recompense.

Also, in this bill is a provision for the restoration of buildings and property of those engaged in religious work in foreign countries, where such property was destroyed or damaged. I think it is wise and humane to restore this property so

our religious ambassadors may resume the work that was so rudely interrupted by the brutal war.

Some mention has been made of other claims that may be due and the apprehension that some unjust claims may be paid. Suffice it to say that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has had that in mind. They have indicated what they, after exhaustive study and hearings, consider priority claims and that is what we are voting on today. I think we can discern later if any unjust claims are made, and take the appropriate action on them. What we have before us today is just and fair and I want to be recorded as favoring it.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 1415 as amended?

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is not a quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 325, not voting 107, as follows:

[Roll No. 41]
YEAS—325

Aandahl	Byrnes	Ford
Abernethy	Camp	Forrester
Adair	Canfield	Frazier
Addonizio	Cannon	Fugate
Allen, Calif.	Carnahan	Fulton
Allen, Ill.	Carrigg	Furcolo
Allen, La.	Case	Garmatz
Andersen,	Celler	Gathings
H. Carl	Chatham	Gavin
Anderson, Calif.	Chelf	George
Andresen,	Chenoweth	Golden
August H.	Church	Goodwin
Andrews	Clevenger	Gordon
Angell	Cole, Kans.	Gore
Arends	Cole, N. Y.	Graham
Armstrong	Colmer	Granahan
Aspinall	Cooley	Grant
Bakewell	Cooper	Green
Barden	Corbett	Greenwood
Baring	Cotton	Gregory
Bates, Ky.	Cox	Gross
Bates, Mass.	Crawford	Hagen
Beall	Crosser	Hale
Beamer	Crumppacker	Hall,
Beckworth	Cunningham	Edwin Arthur
Belcher	Curtis, Mo.	Halleck
Bender	Curtis, Nebr.	Hand
Bennett, Fla.	Dague	Harden
Bennett, Mich.	Davis, Ga.	Harris
Bentsen	Davis, Tenn.	Harrison, Va.
Berry	Davis, Wis.	Hart
Betts	DeGraffenried	Harvey
Bishop	Dempsey	Havener
Blackney	Denny	Hays, Ark.
Blatnik	Denton	Hays, Ohio
Boggs, Del.	Devereux	Herter
Boggs, La.	D'Ewart	Heseltun
Bolling	Dolliver	Hess
Bolton	Dondero	Hill
Bonner	Donohue	Hillings
Bosone	Dorn	Hoeven
Bow	Doughton	Hoffman, Mich.
Bramblett	Durham	Holmes
Bray	Eaton	Hope
Brehm	Eberharter	Horan
Brooks	Ellsworth	Howell
Brown, Ga.	Elston	Hunter
Bryson	Engle	Ikard
Budge	Evins	Irving
Burdick	Fallon	Jackson, Calif.
Burleson	Feighan	Jackson, Wash.
Burnside	Fenton	James
Burton	Fernandez	Javits
Busbey	Fisher	Jenison
Bush	Fogarty	Jenkins
Butler	Forand	Jensen

Johnson Moulder Sheehan
Jonas Mumma Sheppard
Jones, Murphy Short
Woodrow W. Murray, Tenn. Sieminski
Judd Nicholson Sikes
Karsten, Mo. Norblad Simpson, Ill.
Kean Norrell Simpson, Pa.
Kearney O'Hara Sittler
Kearns O'Neill Smith, Kans.
Keating Ostertag Smith, Miss.
Kee O'Toole Smith, Va.
Keogh Passman Smith, Wis.
Kersten, Wis. Patten Spence
Kilday Perkins Springer
King, Calif. Philbin Steed
Kirwan Phillips Stigler
Kluczynski Pickett Taber
Lane Poage Tackett
Lanham Polk Talle
Lantaff Potter Teague
LeCompte Preston Thomas
Lesinski Price Thompson,
Lind Priest Mich.
Lovre Prouty Thompson, Tex.
Lucas Rabaut Thornberry
Lyle Radwan Tollefson
McCarthy Ramsay Trimble
McCormack Rankin Vall
McDonough Redden Van Pelt
McGrath Reece, Tenn. Van Zandt
McGregor Reed, N. Y. Vinson
McGuire Rees, Kans. Vorys
McMillan Regan Walter
McMullen Ribicoff Watts
McVey Richards Werdel
Machrowicz Riehlman Wharton
Mack, Ill. Riley Wheeler
Mack, Wash. Rodino Whitten
Madden Rogers, Colo. Wickersham
Magee Rogers, Fla. Wier
Mahon Rogers, Tex. Wigglesworth
Mansfield Rooney Williams, Miss.
Marshall Ross Williams, N. Y.
Martin, Iowa Sabath Willis
Mason Sadlak Wilson, Ind.
Meador Sasser Wilson, Tex.
Merrill Saylor Winstead
Miller, Md. Schenck Withrow
Miller, Nebr. Schwabe Wolcott
Miller, N. Y. Scrivner Wolverton
Mills Scudder Wood, Idaho
Mitchell Seecrest Woodruff
Morano Seely-Brown Yorty
Morris Shafer Zablocki

NOT VOTING—107

Abbutt Hardy Murray, Wis.
Albert Harrison, Nebr. Nelson
Anfuso Harrison, Wyo. O'Brien, Ill.
Auchincloss Hébert O'Brien, Mich.
Ayres Hedrick O'Konski
Bailey Heffernan Osmer
Baker Heller Patman
Barrett Herlong Patterson
Battle Hinshaw Poulson
Boykin Hoffman, Ill. Powell
Brown, Ohio Hollifield Rains
Brownson Hull Reams
Buchanan Jarman Reed, Ill.
Buckley Jones, Ala. Rhodes
Buffett Jones, Mo. Rivers
Carlyle Jones, Roberts
Chiperfield Hamilton C. Robeson
Chudoff Kelley, Pa. Rogers, Mass.
Clemente Kelly, N. Y. Roosevelt
Combs Kennedy St. George
Coudert Kerr Scott, Hardie
Dawson Kilburn Scott,
Deane King, Pa. Hugh D., Jr.
Delaney Klein Shelley
Dingell Larcade Staggers
Dollinger Latham Stanley
Donovan McConnell Stockman
Doyle McCulloch Sutton
Elliott McIntire Taylor
Fine McKinnon Velde
Flood Martin, Mass. Vursell
Gamble Miller, Calif. Welch
Gary Morgan Welch
Granger Morrison Widnall
Gwinn Morton Wood, Ga.
Hall, Multer Yates
Leonard W. Murdock

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Martin of Massachusetts with Mr. Rhodes.
Mr. Brown of Ohio with Mr. Chudoff.

Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts with Mr. Multer.

Mr. Auchincloss with Mr. Granger.
Mr. Kilburn with Mr. Murdock.
Mr. Widnall with Mr. Morgan.
Mr. Chiperfield with Mr. Herlong.
Mr. Reed of Illinois with Mr. Miller of California.

Mr. Poulson with Mr. Hollifield.
Mr. Gwinn with Mr. Reams.
Mr. Taylor with Mr. Barrett.
Mr. Latham with Mrs. Buchanan.
Mr. Velde with Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Harrison of Nebraska with Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Leonard W. Hall with Mr. McKinnon.
Mr. Hinshaw with Mr. Dollinger.
Mr. Coudert with Mr. O'Brien of Illinois.
Mr. Brownson with Mr. Flood.
Mr. Harrison of Wyoming with Mr. Patman.

Mr. King of Pennsylvania with Mr. Welch.
Mr. Ayers with Mr. Staggers.
Mr. Baker with Mr. Shelley.
Mr. Weichel with Mr. Hedrick.
Mrs. St. George with Mr. Bailey.
Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr., with Mr. Heller.
Mr. McConnell with Mr. Anfuso.
Mr. McCulloch with Mr. Heffernan.
Mr. Gamble with Mr. Albert.
Mr. Patterson with Mr. Jarman.
Mr. Osmer with Mrs. Kelly of New York.
Mr. Buffett with Mr. Kerr.
Mr. O'Konski with Mr. Clemente.
Mr. Stockman with Mr. Delaney.
Mr. Murray of Wisconsin with Mr. Doyle.
Mr. Hull with Mr. Fine.
Mr. Vursell with Mr. O'Brien of Michigan.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend sections 6 and 7 of the War Claims Act of 1948."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. BECKWORTH, the bills H. R. 5385, H. R. 3719, and the resolution, House Resolution 587, were laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE UNDER SECTION 2 OF PUBLIC LAW 584—MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 410)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State on the operations of the Department of State under section 2 of Public Law 584, Seventy-ninth Congress, as required by that law.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 31, 1952.

(Enclosure: Report from the Secretary of State concerning Public Law 584.)

AMENDING FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS ACT, 1926

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules, and pass the bill (H. R. 6661) to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C., sec. 293), is amended by redesignating the last subsection thereof as subsection (d) and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) Section 1 (e) of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2 (53 Stat. 1432) is incorporated herein by reference and applies to the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended."

SEC. 2. Section 4 of such act, as amended (22 U. S. C., sec. 295), is amended by inserting "(a)" after "Sec. 4."; by striking out the last sentence thereof; and by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(b) For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, in addition to amounts previously authorized, an amount not to exceed \$90,000,000, which shall be available exclusively for payments representing the value, in whole or in part, of property or credits in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 25, 1946 (60 Stat. 663). Sums appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall remain available until expended."

SEC. 3. Section 5 of such act, as amended (22 U. S. C., sec. 296), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. For the purposes of this act the Secretary of State is authorized to supervise, preserve, maintain, operate, and, when deemed necessary, to insure the Foreign Service properties in foreign countries and the other properties acquired in accordance with the provisions of this act; to rent and insure objects of art; to collect information and formulate plans; and, without regard to civil service and classification laws, to obtain architectural and other expert technical services as may be necessary and pay therefor the scale of professional fees as established by local authority, law or custom, and to make expenditures without regard to that part of 52 Statutes 441 (22 U. S. C. 295a) requiring purchase of articles manufactured in the United States."

SEC. 4. Section 6 of such act, as amended (22 U. S. C., sec. 297), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. The authority granted to acquire sites and buildings by purchase or otherwise shall include authority to acquire leaseholds of not less than 10 years."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, I do not imagine there will be any opposition to the bill, as there was no opposition in the committee. This is a bill amending the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, and will make use of blocked funds which we have scattered throughout the world. At the end of the war through settlement agreements made under lend lease and follow-

ing the sale of war assets and other properties through the War Assets Corporation and through various reparations settlements, we found ourselves as of June 30 of this year with a sum of \$900,000,000 in credits in various countries, which I want to stress again, cannot be converted into dollars. These settlements were made on the basis of an agreement that these credits would be spent in the countries concerned. No dollars can be taken out. Under this bill, for which we are asking an appropriation of \$90,000,000 to be taken out of these blocked credits, we will be able to finish the building program which was really started in 1926, when \$10,000,000 was appropriated for that purpose. During the war, nothing was appropriated, and in 1946, the Congress appropriated \$110,000,000 of foreign credit and \$15,000,000 in American dollars to supplement the program. This bill does not request any American dollars. We have these credits. Of course, if any of us as private individuals had money in a foreign country that we could not take out, I think we would try to turn it into real property. On account of inflation, changes in government and so forth, as time goes on it has been our historical experience that we have not been able to bring the greatest value to the taxpayers of the United States out of money we have had in foreign countries.

There are one or two things I would like to call to your attention. In many of our foreign capitals our Government offices and personnel are scattered all over the place in various buildings. In Switzerland we have six different buildings. In Iran we have three buildings. In Stockholm four buildings, and so on. To effect the maximum recovery of these credits, where such recovery can be fully justified within the terms of these requirements I think to buy real property and have that property owned by the Government of the United States, tax free, and for security reasons and for money reasons and for every other reason I wish we could use more of these credits than this bill asks for. In other words I wish we could buy properties in those countries and use this money, because I certainly doubt if any great part of it will ever be recovered.

We have a complete agreement on this. There are many parts of the world where we do not own property. Along the Mexican border we have six consulates that do not have proper facilities. We are not asking for any dollars in this bill. We have saved \$5,000,000 in rent since the \$110,000,000 was appropriated. Of course, most of the buildings are just now being finished. We have just finished a fine new building in Turkey, and one is about completed in Cuba. This is a definite saving to the American taxpayers in running expenses, in the expenses of carrying on operations aside from rent. Certainly, in my opinion, on account of the question of security, and every other saving there cannot be any question what we would do as individuals and as members of the board of directors of the people of the United States. Here is a bill that actually brings money to the people of the United States.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does this take in counterpart funds?

Mr. CHATHAM. \$50,000,000 counterpart funds were put into this fund last year, which are not to be taken out of the country.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Why not use the rest of the counterpart funds to acquire buildings?

Mr. CHATHAM. Our program is \$90,000,000. I wish we could turn that into real property. I am sure if it was the gentleman's own money and he had bloc credits in any foreign country he would turn them into real property.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I would like to turn it into real property down in North Carolina.

Mr. CHATHAM. And any time you do that you will make money.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman states that this will not require any funds from the Federal Treasury?

Mr. CHATHAM. No, sir; except bookkeeping transactions.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. So we will not have to appropriate any money for it at all?

Mr. CHATHAM. Except in a bookkeeping transaction. It is set up so that we appropriate to the State Department. The Treasury gives the State Department the check and they give it right back and they give them this amount of foreign credit. There is no way of getting around that bookkeeping. There is no money taken from the United States Treasury.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has consumed 5 minutes.

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. How many additional Federal employees will it require to carry on this job?

Mr. CHATHAM. According to the testimony before the committee it will cut down the Federal employees from 5 to 7 percent. We have six buildings in Berne; they will be consolidated into one building. The janitors and messengers and things like that. We have three buildings in Tehran; four in Stockholm. They will all be consolidated into one building. I would guess that it would take 7 percent less employees.

Mr. JENSEN. How many additional Federal employees will it take in the United States and over there to carry on this building program that you anticipate?

Mr. CHATHAM. My answer is none.

Mr. JENSEN. Are you sure that is a fact?

Mr. CHATHAM. According to the testimony we have received, according to the best of my knowledge, and I have been working on this for over a year.

Mr. JENSEN. This will be the first time that we have had any Federal money spent, regardless of how much it was, when there were no additional employees required. Certainly there are

going to be some additional employees required to do this job.

Mr. CHATHAM. I think not, sir, because the architects and people like that are employed in the country of origin, because the money we have there to pay them is blocked funds, their own currency.

The former Ambassador to France, since his return to this country has suggested that possibly we invite a group of architects in this country to go over there free to look over these plans as they come in, thinking we would probably get better buildings, but that would be a voluntary commission.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman means they are going over there for nothing?

Mr. CHATHAM. If we get them.

Mr. JENSEN. And do the job free?

Mr. CHATHAM. They would look at the plans as they come in from these countries.

I anticipate no additional employees, but a cutting of Federal employment because of these consolidations.

Mr. JENSEN. I venture the assertion that the gentleman will be badly disillusioned if he thinks we are going to do this big building job without increasing Federal employment by a thousand or two thousand extra people.

Mr. CHATHAM. We are merely carrying forward a program of \$110,000,000 which was started back in 1946 and of which we have spent \$108,000,000 to date. There has not been a single employee added.

Mr. JENSEN. One other thing that must be taken into account: We are building all these fine new buildings. We are going to need a lot of people to take care of them, janitors, plumbers, maintenance men, and so forth. How much is that going to cost?

Mr. CHATHAM. I would say that if we can consolidate six into one as will be the case in Berne, it will be good business. That answer will apply all down the line.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield.

Mr. LANTAFF. Was any thought given to the utilization of these foreign credits to assist countries receiving military aid under the mutual-assistance program, help them balance their budgets thereby relieving the American taxpayer, and enabling us to cut down on the foreign-aid program about a \$1,000,000,000?

Mr. CHATHAM. That did not come before our committee.

Mr. LANTAFF. Why is it that instead of taking these credits to build residences and other fine buildings we could not use them in the mutual-assistance program and save \$90,000,000 for the American taxpayer?

Mr. CHATHAM. I cannot answer the gentleman's question.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself eight additional minutes.

Mr. LANTAFF. Did the committee give any consideration to that?

Mr. CHATHAM. It was not brought up at all.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is it not a fact that most of these counterpart funds are in large part being used for military and other expenditures at the present time?

Mr. CHATHAM. That is quite true.

Mr. MANSFIELD. And if these counterpart funds, this foreign currency were being used for other purposes, very likely we would have to dig into the United States Treasury for this building program.

Mr. CHATHAM. That is exactly as I understand it.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. I wish to commend the gentleman and his committee for this splendid piece of legislation. As I understand the situation we have these funds over there; we are in need of these facilities, many of which are now being rented, and this offers an opportunity for us to get some benefit of those funds; it costs the Government nothing. I think the gentleman is to be commended.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I would like to have the gentleman answer this specific question—whether or not from these counterpart funds the British Government alone has used \$1,600,000,000 to pay on their national debt?

Mr. CHATHAM. I have no knowledge of that because I have been working on this bill.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield.

Mr. RIBICOFF. It should be pointed out that we have a recurring annual expense of approximately \$5,153,000 that would eventually be saved by this bill. At present the United States has to pay for office rent and for services all over the world. By using these blocked funds to carry out this building program, we will save this annual recurring expense in excess of \$5,000,000.

Mr. CHATHAM. That is exactly correct.

Mr. RICHARDS. Is it not a fact that under present calculations on June 30 next there will be almost \$1,000,000,000 in bloc currency throughout the countries with which we have had transactions, such as lend-lease, ECA, and so forth?

Mr. CHATHAM. Nine hundred and nine million dollars.

Mr. RICHARDS. Is it not also true that inflationary processes are going on in many of those countries and if we do not convert this bloc currency into property of the United States, we may realize very little out of it?

Mr. CHATHAM. I think we are losing money every day. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I would like to know what is meant by "bloc currency"?

Mr. CHATHAM. In the settlement of lend-lease with our various countries, our allies, in the sale of materials that were left in these countries by the War Assets Administration and in some reparation settlements, we received credits of nearly \$1,000,000,000 in these countries.

Mr. BROOKS. Is that our money?

Mr. CHATHAM. It is our money to be used in those countries and not to be converted into dollars. That was the agreement made by the various agencies at the end of the war.

Mr. BROOKS. And cannot be used in any country other than where localized?

Mr. CHATHAM. Yes. It cannot be used for buying something and bringing it out. It has to be spent in the country.

Mr. BROOKS. The question of whether it could have been used for the mutual assistance program did not arise in the gentleman's committee?

Mr. CHATHAM. No. The gentleman has been around the world and he has seen the miserable conditions that the American Government has furnished. Now we are getting permanent buildings and getting the rent off our backs and doing this without cost to ourselves, and because of the inflationary pressure I think it is good sound business.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHATHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. We are supposed to be building buildings or buying buildings?

Mr. CHATHAM. We buy property and build buildings.

Mr. GROSS. What happens to the tax revenue in those countries where we buy the buildings?

Mr. CHATHAM. There are no taxes.

Mr. GROSS. I thought we were supposed to be aiding foreign governments?

Mr. CHATHAM. That is quite true, but historically diplomatic buildings are not taxed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. What will happen to the money if we do not use it?

Mr. CHATHAM. If we do not use it, I think we will lose the money.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, the minority members of the subcommittee on this bill, are the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. MERROW] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE]. They will explain the bill. I have only taken an interest such as any committee member would in this matter. I would like to call attention, though, to a proposition that is very simple here. It is cheaper to buy than to rent when you need embassy buildings in a foreign country. We can buy them with funds that cannot be used otherwise. This will not involve any increase in State Department employees. It will merely mean a difference in where they work and are housed.

I am quite familiar with one point that is spelled out on pages 1 and 2 of

the report, which has to do with the security angle involved in owning United States property for our missions instead of renting them. In Europe last winter I found out something about the security problems that arise when you are conducting confidential business in a foreign country in rented property which may be wired for eavesdropping. If you build a building, you check the way the walls are wired. The security problem in this bill is an important one.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] who has given considerable study to this matter, although not a member of this particular committee. I am sure we will all be interested to hear from him.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, during my 14 weeks' stay in Europe last summer I made it a point to inspect practically every United States Embassy and consulate we have in the 13 countries I visited. After that rather minute inspection I wish to state that I think this is one of the most constructive bills that has ever been brought out on the floor of the House of Representatives, both from a practical standpoint and an economic standpoint. One that will actually save money for the taxpayers, which is unusual in this day and age.

I believe it was the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS], who made some remarks about the differential in foreign currencies. I am sorry he did not explore that particular phase further. When we appropriate American taxpayers' dollars, as we have been doing, for example, in France, we have to spend those dollars at the official rate which is about 348 at the present time, while the free rate is around 480 to 500. This makes quite a difference in savings.

But here is the point I want to emphasize in regard to this bill. We have over \$900,000,000 as credits in these foreign countries. Under present circumstances we are not able to take a single one of those dollars out of that country. The only way that we can make use of them is under a building or acquisition program as proposed in this bill. The very able and distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CHATHAM], during debate, referred to Berne, Switzerland, where they have our missions in about six different buildings. Think of what the saving will be in that one city alone. With different departments spread out all over the city, it necessarily means chauffeurs and cars or some kind of communication between the various buildings. If we had all the departments in one building it would save not only janitors and other help, it would save in the transportation cost.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I am simply seeking information, because this is rather a strange bill to most of us. I understand the gentleman to say this money could only be spent for buildings?

Mr. BUSBEY. No; I did not say that. I said that we could not take any of that money out of the countries and bring it here in the form of dollars. We have to use these credits in the country in which the credits are located.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to make that clear. This money could be donated to the Red Cross, I presume; could it not?

Mr. BUSBEY. I presume it could if Congress authorized it and there was no violation of any agreement. This is only an authorization for about 10 percent of the total credits in foreign countries. There is over \$800,000,000 of credits left after this authorization that can be spent in various ways.

Mr. JENSEN. What I think the Members would like to know is this: Could this money be spent for anything in those countries that this Congress approves?

Mr. BUSBEY. That is not in this bill.

Mr. JENSEN. No; but can it be? That is the question.

Mr. BUSBEY. I am not qualified to answer that. I did not handle the setting up of the credits and have not made a detailed study of the agreements. But that is not in the bill, and I am confining my remarks to the bill.

I discovered this situation in one city in Europe. The vice consul in charge of our consulate had moved four times in 1 year, and he was just about to have to move a fifth time. Now, what kind of manner of business is that where our chief of the consulate has to spend most of his time going around asking all the people in the town, "Do you know any place I can rent a building?" and practically begging, when he should be spending that time doing his work at the consulate? Frankly, in some of these consulates I visited—and I am thinking particularly right now of Glasgow—where the people of Scotland had to go to transact business with our consul, and some of the homes where some of the main members of our consulate had to live are certainly anything but a credit to the United States.

The thing that really riles me is this: When I stop to think that we have spent over \$127,000,000,000 in foreign-aid programs of one kind or another, we certainly should give ample and favorable consideration to a bill that will have our consuls living in a respectable building and in a respectable location. Especially when we could use the credits in the various countries. If we do not use some of the credits as provided in H. R. 6661, we may end up without anything to show for the lend-lease adjustments and surplus property sold to these countries on credit.

Some people say, "Well, the State Department and our Foreign Service has grown too fast. They have too many employees." I agree. It has grown from 7,000 employees in 1946 to approximately 33,000 now. The reason is that we have so many different kinds of missions in these various countries. If we are going to permit those missions to be there, they have to transact business through our American embassies and consulates, and they are going to have to be staffed.

While I am as critical as the next one of various things in the State Department, I feel this is a very practical program. I do not believe in closing my mind to a proposition that involves our Foreign Service just because I disagree with the Secretary of State and the general policies of the Department of State.

We have a ridiculous situation in Nice, France. We remodeled a building there for our consulate. It is adequate, comfortable, and, though not elaborate, looks very nice. There was no provision for furniture suitable for a new building. They were required to move the old furniture that had been used for years and years and years over to this remodeled building. The furniture looked like odds and ends from a junk shop.

I commend the Committee on Foreign Affairs and hope the House will act favorably on this bill.

When you vote for this bill you are voting for economy, as it will save the taxpayers millions of dollars.

When you vote for this bill you are not voting a penny of additional appropriations but to draw on credits, the use of which are very limited. This is one way we can get some value from them.

When you vote for this bill you are voting for better working and living conditions for our permanent Foreign Service personnel. This is not for our various missions abroad, of which three-fourths of them should be recalled. I sincerely hope this bill will receive the necessary two-thirds vote for passage.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, 2 minutes seems like a very short time to try to present this, but I will do the best I can. I think somebody should rise on this floor to question the constant repetition of the statement that this is going to save the United States money. I have been visiting consulates and embassies of the United States, infrequently but nevertheless over a period of 44 years. I have a very great respect for the people who serve in them. However, I have observed in my trips the very thing which the gentleman from Illinois pointed out, that we have built the representation of the United States in 6 years from 7,000 to some 33,000, in our Foreign Service.

What we are proposing to do, as I understand it—and I had no thought that I was going to make a serious objection to the bill, but the more I hear of it the more I think this has to be brought out—what we are doing in effect is to buy for the Foreign Service buildings to take care of a staff of an exaggerated size.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I have so little time. I have only 2 minutes to oppose the bill, whereas the people who are for it have had about 30 minutes.

When I was in Paris, with which the gentlewoman is so familiar, in 1949 there were 500 people in the Embassy. We have an appropriate Embassy. We also have an appropriate home for the Ambassador on the Rue d'Enfer. We had just bought, through the same sort of a

plan, the Rothschild palace on the Rue Fauberge de St. Honore. It was not desired by the Ambassador. He did not want to live in it. My impression, and that of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], who was with me, was that the Rothschild house was too big and expensive for the French to maintain, so they sold it to us. We also had about 500 employees in another building, on the ECA payroll. Since the head of that agency had been given ambassadorial status, that made two embassies, and there was still a local office, for the ECA, with about 130 employees. This staff has increased in the last 2 years.

I think the idea of owning appropriate buildings is not such a bad idea, but why buy and maintain buildings for 33,000 employees, when the total number, only 6 years ago, was 7,000? The taxpayer is paying for this extravagance, and any idea that this will not cost tax money for salaries and maintenance, after the buildings have been bought out of counterpart funds, is not fooling anyone on the floor today, and certainly not any member of the Committee on Appropriations.

It is not as if there were no better use for the money, nor that it would be lost if we did not put it into real estate. When the counterpart fund idea was first sold this House, it was on the argument that the money would be used to develop the internal economic strength of the nations we were helping. We were to build up their industries, for example, so they could help themselves. Some of the money is now being used to build our own fighting strength. I have tried to have some of it used to build up the physical strength of individuals who are supposed to operate the factories we help rehabilitate, but the ECA will not do that. The ECA will, however, use some of the money to build buildings, which it then occupies itself, and for which the American taxpayer pays the rent.

We are talking now only about the first cost. The year-by-year cost will not come out of counterpart funds, but will come out of the pockets of the American taxpayers, and anyone who has been in Europe in recent years knows this is true.

There are, therefore, three good reasons to question this bill, and probably to vote against it: first, before we spend \$90,000,000 on new buildings abroad, we should cut back the employment to a reasonable figure, instead of underwriting an increase from 7,000 to 33,000 in 6 years; second, we should use the counterpart money for the purposes for which it was intended, and for which the House approved it, namely, to help rehabilitate the economies of Europe, so these nations can be self-supporting and self-reliant, and not dependent on the American taxpayer; and, third, because we should first make sure that a program of buying old properties which have proven too costly for the owners, or the European nation to maintain, is not continued with this money. Personally, I expect to vote against the bill, much as I respect the members of the committee which is bringing it to the floor today.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE].

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I think I have supported every move to cut down expenditures, and I have certainly stood in favor of reduction of expenditures abroad. But, I think this is a sound program which is outlined here. The facilities are needed, and they will be needed increasingly as the years go by. A few years ago we inaugurated a building program, and built a number of facilities in various countries. At that time, it was recognized that the program was not completed. It was stopped during the war period. These buildings are needed now. There will be no additional appropriations required. We have the blocked funds there to our credit. There is no way of translating those funds into dollars. They must be spent in the countries where they are now located. This is the one way of transferring those funds to hard assets so to speak, which will be needed by our Government in the years to come. I, myself, do not see any sound reason why we do not use these funds which are now standing to our credit in these countries on this building program. We need not fool ourselves—none of these funds are ever going to be translated into dollars and find their way into our Treasury here, and as the able chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs so well said a few moments ago, there are inflationary tendencies in all of those countries, and the value of the fund is being depreciated and beyond that they will be used for other purposes which may not result in the tangible benefit to our country as they will, if the funds are used in this building program.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Is this a correct statement? It has been said on the floor of the House that this money will not be spent at the expense of the taxpayers of this country. It is money that has already been expended at the cost of the taxpayers? Is that a correct statement?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. We have already spent the money and it is now frozen in these other countries, is that correct?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. These funds are derived from expenditures which have been made by this country, and from the sale of surplus property in these foreign countries, and similar transactions. The funds now stand to our credit. But, there is no way of translating them into dollars. If we are to get any benefit from them, they must be utilized there. Of course, we could pass legislation by which we might undertake to translate these funds into dollars, but we would be confronted with practical aspects which would make it difficult if not impossible.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Just so that we do not fool the Members of the House, and the people of America, this is money

which has already been appropriated by the taxpayers of this country, and is now on deposit or impounded in these foreign countries, and which it is now proposed should be used for building embassies and offices in these foreign countries, is that correct?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. That is correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would not want the gentleman to give the impression that the money could not be used for anything else. We could use it to build up the industries of the countries so that these foreign nations could be self-supporting. That was the primary intent, and the basis on which the idea was originally sold to the Congress.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Part of these funds arose as a result of appropriations for that very purpose, as I understand. These funds can be used for any purpose so long as the expenditure is made in the country where the funds now are.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Is it not true that we could pass legislation to recapture those funds? We do not have to do this. In other words, the real test is do we need those buildings over there, and I submit that we probably do not.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. I do not think there is any feasible way by which we could translate these currencies into dollars and use them for any purpose except as we are attempting to do now.

Mr. VORYS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. As I understand it, it is merely a matter of housing our missions and our Foreign Service and our Embassies abroad, and it is a question of whether we are going to rent property or buy it. If we buy it we ought to use the funds that we cannot use for something else. Is it not about that simple?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. That is right. I was opposed to many of the expenditures that resulted in the accumulation of these block funds, and I am going to oppose that kind of expenditures in the future, but since we have these accumulated funds there, then it is to our advantage to use them for some good purpose such as is proposed in this bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it not a fact that because we have piled up such a large group of personnel in the Embassies all over the world, to the tune of 33,000, that we must build buildings to house them, and we have got the same condition in this country. We pile employee on employee. Then we have to build a lot of buildings to put them in.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. I doubt if there is a department of Government that could not operate more efficiently than it is now operating on 60 or 70 percent of the present personnel.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has again expired.

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. LANTAFF].

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Speaker, in connection with this particular legislation, I have been trying to ascertain from members of the committee whether or not any study has been given to using this \$909,000,000, almost a billion dollars, in connection with our program of military and economic aid. In many countries to which we are giving aid, American dollars generate so-called counterpart funds. Portions of those counterpart funds are then used in connection with our military-aid program to balance the budget of the recipient country. If we in Congress are called upon to appropriate dollars to balance the budgets of Italy, Greece, and Turkey, for example, in order to make them strong militarily, why is it not better to use the funds under discussion today for that purpose rather than appropriating additional dollars later this year? My question is whether or not any consideration was given to using these funds in that manner, rather than for an elaborate building program. Was any consideration given to using these funds to purchase strategic materials or to pay our troops stationed overseas?

One reason for the need for this program is the increased personnel at all posts. Perhaps the best approach would be to cut down the personnel.

We should weigh the use of these funds for this purpose against the other uses to which these funds could be applied so as to save the American taxpayer a billion dollars.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS].

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, two points have been raised which I would like to answer. One of the gentlemen who has just spoken has asked why these funds are there and why dollars should have been spent over there to produce them. That is all water over the dam. We are faced with the fact that the funds are there; they belong to us and the question is, Shall we leave them there idle or shall we utilize them in the best interests of the United States? This committee believes it would be wise to exchange these foreign-currency credits for investments in real property. Such action would increase the wealth of the United States in those countries and at the same time probably reduce the dollar costs of maintaining our foreign-service facilities.

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. LANTAFF] asked why we do not use these funds for military purposes. As a matter of fact, provision has already been made under the Mutual Security Program for the use of a part of counterpart funds for production of military items and also to pay our administrative expenses in recipient countries. We are saving the United States money in that respect. Of course, most of the

funds under discussion are other than counterpart and represent the proceeds of lend-lease settlements, disposition of surplus property, and so forth. The present bill authorizes the use of \$90,000,000 of these foreign-currency credits. It is quite possible that in the consideration of the Military Security Act or of the armed services bill, the Congress may decide to have the balance of these credits used as the gentleman suggests. However, that is completely beyond the scope of the present bill.

Mr. JUDD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICHARDS. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true, in further reply to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. LANTAFF] that when we give funds to help these countries in their economic or their military programs, it is only for those commodities the countries need, that have to be paid for in dollars. That is, France has to have more wool. She has to get it abroad in countries where she has to pay for it in dollars. She does not have dollars and cannot use her own currency. The credits in this bill are in local currencies, not in dollars. The countries do not need them for building up their armed forces. They have their own funds for that purpose insofar as their currencies are usable for what they have to buy.

So it is a question of whether we will keep these funds in francs, drachma, lira, or other foreign currencies that steadily become more worthless, or whether we will invest some of it in real property which has real value to the United States of America.

Mr. RICHARDS. The gentleman is correct. These credits are 100 percent in foreign currencies. In some countries inflation is causing the local currency to become more worthless day by day.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICHARDS. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. What check will there be on the various buildings that are to be built under this \$90,000,000 program?

Mr. RICHARDS. What check?

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Yes; who is going to determine what buildings are necessary?

Mr. RICHARDS. A commission is already in existence which can check on this \$90,000,000 program. The Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 provided for a Foreign Service Buildings Commission. This Commission has the duty of considering, formulating, and approving plans and proposals for the acquisition and utilization of sites and buildings. The members of the Commission are the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield one additional minute to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. One further question: Where will we get the strategic materials that will go into these buildings?

Mr. RICHARDS. I would not think they would need much strategic materials.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Steel is certainly a strategic material.

Mr. RICHARDS. I will give the gentleman an illustration: We do not have to use the funds in the particular country concerned. If, for instance, we need white marble for a building in Cuba but cannot get the dollars to buy white marble there, we can use Italian lira and bring it over from Italy. The same thing applies to other building materials.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Let us take structural steel; where would that come from? There is a shortage of steel right now.

Mr. RICHARDS. It would come from Belgium, France, or Luxemburg, through the use of the local currencies of those countries.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. They are asking for steel from this country. It does not seem to me that this has been thought through very well.

Mr. RICHARDS. The buildings contemplated in this plan are designed to use as little steel as possible. In a great many of the countries concerned they use very little if any steel at all in such buildings.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, the question does come up, as the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has adequately pointed out, as to whether or not this legislation is the correct disposition of these funds in the country where they are now held.

There are, however, several possible amendments we ought to look at, particularly on page 2, lines 17 and 18 where it reads: "To insure the Foreign Service properties," I believe there should also be included after the word "property" the words "and contents." An amendment should be framed so that the words "and contents" should be added in line 18. Then in lines 19 and 20 the bill now reads only: "To rent and insure objects of art."

One of the troubles in this country as to gifts from private sources is that we have a National Gallery which has the power to receive gifts on the National Gallery level. But what happens to those gifts below such level of excellence? There is little supervision, and they are lost track of. There should be the power in this bill to receive gifts of less than National Gallery level for use in these embassies and institutions of the United States abroad. In addition to the word "rent" the words "purchase" and also "preserve" should be added.

I would offer an amendment, if it were in order, on page 2, line 19, to strike out all after the word "to" through the word "art" in line 20, and insert language so it will read:

To receive gifts, rent, purchase, preserve, and insure furnishings and objects of art with the advice of the Director of the National Gallery.

I recently talked to the Director of the National Gallery on this point. There is no central group or committee with responsibility that actually meets or takes the necessary responsibility. This committee of which the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS] has spoken, has not met for several years to supervise these matters.

The Director of the National Gallery tells me it would be a good thing to have some counsel with them as to what to do on these objects of art. The State Department, I might say, has in the attic of the State Department more objects of art than any building in Washington, including the National Gallery. Nobody knows or possibly cares about them, and we certainly need some correlated action and good advice to handle these art treasures. I hope these suggestions can be put in the bill later, as I understand the ideas are not objected to by the committee.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to have an opportunity to speak on this bill from various angles. In the first place, it seems to me that out of a sum of \$900,000,000 it is rather good housekeeping to take \$90,000,000 and use it in ways which will benefit ourselves. This will save rent, something which so many of you who live in rented properties should recognize as of economic value. Surely rent just goes down the drain. We are paying rent in so many countries for so long. Now we have an opportunity to make purchases which should save \$5,000,000 a year rent money. That, to my mind, is good economy. Those of you who are economy minded, as we all must be in these days, should recognize the fact that, at the moment when America must increase its influence throughout the world—we who have been thrown into a position of leadership in the world—we should take advantage of these funds to secure to the United States properties that will be to our long-term advantage. It is my considered opinion that United States representatives should be housed as far as possible, in buildings owned by the Government of the United States.

To me it is not only good economy but it is just ordinary common sense.

I agree with the various Members who have expressed themselves relative to the whole amount of these particular funds. I agree that the Committee on Foreign Affairs should also look into the other \$810,000,000 and see what can be done with that fund. There is no question but that we should know about it. We should see how widely it can be used to do the most for the United States. Of course, we should economize as much as possible in every direction. This bill is to me a very forward-looking economy measure. It permits us to take advantage of the present values of the property in areas where it is practically impossible to rent at anything like a sane amount and invest \$90,000,000 in what might be termed "durable goods." Have you been to India? Are you aware of the inflation there, for instance, especially in housing? And that is but one country of the

many countries where inflation increases daily.

I am not for increasing unnecessary personnel any more than those who have discussed such a possibility, but I am for housing our personnel in a way that gives us as a nation increasing self-respect as well as economy.

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, under this particular procedure is it possible to have amendments agreed to? Are amendments permitted at this time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROONEY). It is not possible to consider amendments under this procedure.

The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CURTIS of Missouri) there were—ayes 97, noes 24.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROONEY). Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 240, nays 82, not voting 110, as follows:

[Roll No. 42]

YEAS—240

Abernethy	Cunningham	Hand
Addonizio	Davis, Ga.	Harden
Allen, Calif.	Davis, Tenn.	Hardy
Anderson, Calif.	Deane	Harris
Andrews	DeGraffenried	Harrison, Va.
Aspinall	Denny	Hart
Bakewell	Denton	Harvey
Baring	D'Ewart	Havenner
Bates, Ky.	Dolliver	Hays, Ark.
Bates, Mass.	Donohue	Herter
Beall	Dorn	Heseltun
Beckworth	Doughton	Hill
Bender	Durham	Holmes
Bennett, Fla.	Eberharter	Hope
Bentsen	Elliott	Howell
Betts	Ellsworth	Hunter
Bishop	Engle	Ikard
Blatnik	Evins	Irving
Boggs, Del.	Fallon	Jackson, Calif.
Bolling	Felghan	Jackson, Wash.
Bolton	Fenton	James
Bonner	Fernandez	Javits
Bosone	Fisher	Johnson
Bow	Fogarty	Jones, Ala.
Bramblett	Forand	Jones
Brown, Ga.	Ford	Woodrow W.
Bryson	Frazier	Judd
Burleson	Fugate	Karsten, Mo.
Burnside	Fulton	Kean
Burton	Furcolo	Kearney
Busbey	Garmatz	Kearns
Bush	Gary	Keating
Butler	Gathings	Kee
Camp	Gavin	Keogh
Cannon	George	Kersten, Wis.
Carnahan	Gordon	Kilday
Carrigg	Gore	King, Calif.
Case	Graham	Kirwan
Chatham	Granahan	Kluczynski
Chelf	Grant	Lane
Chenoweth	Green	Lanham
Cole, N. Y.	Greenwood	LeCompte
Colmer	Gregory	Lesinski
Cooley	Hagen	Lind
Cooper	Hale	Lucas
Corbett	Hall	Lyle
Cox	Edwin Arthur	McCarthy
Crawford	Hall	McCormack
Crosser	Leonard W.	McDonough
Crumpacker	Halleck	McGrath

McGregor	Radwan	Simpson, Pa.
McGuire	Ramsay	Smith, Kans.
McMillan	Rankin	Smith, Miss.
Machrowicz	Redden	Smith, Wis.
Mahon	Reece, Tenn.	Spence
Mansfield	Regan	Springer
Marshall	Ribicoff	Steed
Martin, Iowa	Richards	Stigler
Martin, Mass.	Riehlman	Tackett
Meador	Riley	Thompson, Tex.
Merron	Roberts	Thornberry
Mills	Rodino	Tollefson
Mitchell	Rogers, Colo.	Trimble
Morano	Rogers, Fla.	Vall
Morris	Rogers, Mass.	Van Zandt
Murphy	Rogers, Tex.	Vinson
Murray, Tenn.	Rooney	Vorvos
O'Brien, Mich.	Ross	Watts
O'Neill	Sadlak	Wheeler
O'Toole	Sasser	Whitten
Patman	Saylor	Wickersham
Patten	Schenck	Wier
Perkins	Scott	Williams, Miss.
Philbin	Hugh D., Jr.	Wilson, Ind.
Pickett	Scrivner	Wilson, Tex.
Poage	Scudder	Winstead
Polk	Seely-Brown	Wolverton
Preston	Shelley	Yates
Price	Sheppard	Yorty
Priest	Short	Zablocki
Prouty	Sieminski	
Rabaut	Sikes	

NAYS—82

Aandahl	Davis, Wis.	Norblad
Adair	Devereux	Norrell
Allen, Ill.	Dondero	O'Hara
Allen, La.	Elston	Passman
Andersen,	Forrester	Phillips
H. Carl	Golden	Potter
Andresen,	Goodwin	Rees, Kans.
August H.	Gross	Schwabe
Angell	Hays, Ohio	Secrest
Arends	Hess	Shafer
Armstrong	Hillings	Sheehan
Beamer	Hoeven	Simpson, Ill.
Belcher	Hoffman, Mich.	Smith, Va.
Bennett, Mich.	Horan	Taber
Berry	Jenlson	Talle
Blackney	Jenkins	Thompson,
Bray	Jensen	Mich.
Brehm	Jonas	Van Pelt
Brooks	Lantaff	Vursell
Budge	Lovre	Werdel
Burdick	McMullen	Wharton
Byrnes	McVey	Wigglesworth
Canfield	Mack, Wash.	Williams, N. Y.
Church	Mason	Withrow
Clevenger	Miller, Md.	Wolcott
Cotton	Miller, Nebr.	Wood, Idaho
Curtis, Mo.	Miller, N. Y.	Woodruff
Curtis, Nebr.	Mumma	
Dague	Nicholson	

NOT VOTING—110

Abbitt	Gwinn	Multer
Albert	Harrison, Nebr.	Murdock
Anfuso	Harrison, Wyo.	Murray, Wis.
Auchincloss	Hébert	Nelson
Ayres	Hedrick	O'Brien, Ill.
Bailey	Heffernan	O'Konski
Baker	Heller	Osmer
Barden	Herlong	Ostertag
Barrett	Hinshaw	Patterson
Battle	Hoffman, Ill.	Poulson
Boggs, La.	Hollifield	Powell
Boykin	Hull	Rains
Brown, Ohio	Jarman	Reams
Brownson	Jones, Mo.	Reed, Ill.
Buchanan	Jones,	Reed, N. Y.
Buckley	Hamilton C.	Rhodes
Buffett	Kelley, Pa.	Rivers
Carlyle	Kelly, N. Y.	Robeson
Celler	Kennedy	Roosevelt
Chipfield	Kerr	Sabath
Chudoff	Kilburn	St. George
Clemente	King, Pa.	Scott, Hardie
Cole, Kans.	Klein	Sittler
Combs	Larcade	Staggers
Coudert	Latham	Stanley
Dawson	McConnell	Stockman
Delaney	McCulloch	Sutton
Dempsey	McIntire	Taylor
Dingell	McKinnon	Teague
Dollinger	Mack, Ill.	Thomas
Donovan	Madden	Velde
Doyle	Magee	Walter
Eaton	Miller, Calif.	Welch
Fine	Morgan	Wildall
Flood	Morrison	Willis
Gamble	Morton	Wood, Ga.
Granger	Moulder	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Granger with Mr. Auchincloss.
Mr. Murdock with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Welch.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Herlong with Mr. Baker.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Chipfield.
Mr. Multer with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Rhodes with Mrs. St. George.
Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Reed of New York.
Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Widnall.
Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. King of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Buchanan with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Gwinn.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Clemente with Mr. Hardie Scott.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Morton.
Mr. McKinnon with Mr. Coudert.
Mr. Fine with Mr. McIntire.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. McConnell.
Mr. Flood with Mr. Cole of Kansas.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Sittler.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Harrison of Nebraska.
Mr. Sabath with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Bailey with Mr. Stockman.
Mr. Hedrick with Mr. Velde.
Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Poulson.
Mr. Heller with Mr. Patterson.
Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Kerr with Mr. Ostertag.
Mr. Combs with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Dawson with Mr. Osmer.
Mr. Dollinger with Mr. Harrison of Wyoming.

Mr. DONOHUE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. DAGUE, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 14 (B) OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT, AS AMENDED

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 6909) to amend section 14 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

That section 14 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 edition, Supp. IV, title 12, sec. 355), is amended by striking out "July 1, 1952" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1954" and by striking out "June 30, 1952" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1954."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, this bill extends the authority of the Federal Reserve to purchase direct from the Treasury its obligations. It is authority that now exists but will expire on June 30 of this year unless extended. The bill extends this authority for 2 years. The extent of the authority is that the Federal Reserve may purchase not to exceed \$5,000,000,000 of securities of the Federal Treasury directly from it in order that the Treasury may obtain funds immediately prior to heavy tax payment periods. If it did not have this authority it would be necessary to float the securities of the Treasury in the open market, which would be cumbersome, involved and costly. It is a fiscal mechanism by which the Treasury can obtain these funds when needed and the cost of it is one-fourth of 1 percent per annum. I have never heard any objection made to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, the Treasury wants this bill and the Federal Reserve is anxious that it be passed. It was reported unanimously by the committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This provides that there can be outstanding at the end of the term of this legislation \$5,000,000,000 in what amounts to printing press money, is that not right?

Mr. SPENCE. Well, I am not going into a discourse on that subject, it is a too involved question to be discussed at this time. It is merely to meet the temporary needs of the Treasury. It has never been used to the extent it could be used. The \$5,000,000,000 has been far in excess of what they have ever used in the purchase of these securities, and they only purchase these securities to the extent that they actually need to replenish the cash in the Treasury.

Mr. GROSS. There is nothing in this legislation to preclude the possibility of there being \$5,000,000,000 of what amounts to printing press money, in circulation at the termination of this legislation.

Mr. SPENCE. The Congress has control over it. It is a power that has existed from the passage of the Federal Reserve Act in 1913 up to 1935. In the Banking Act of 1935 it was not included. In 1942 it was again restored and it has been included in the law ever since. It is a power that they now have, and it will expire on the 30th of June this year unless extended.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, but the gentleman has not answered my question.

Mr. SPENCE. The gentleman anticipates a peril that I do not think will occur if we pass this legislation.

Mr. GROSS. But the peril does exist of having outstanding \$5,000,000,000 in printing-press money.

Mr. SPENCE. I would not call it a peril. It saves the Government of the United States a great sum of money. It prevents cumbersome and expensive methods of flotations of bond issues when the money can be acquired from the Federal Reserve when needed. It

usually has been obtained for very short periods, a matter of days, and the cost is one-fourth of 1 percent per annum, which does not cost the Treasury more than the necessary expenses of making the loan.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman this question? Why does not the bill provide for the issuance of easily negotiable currency in \$1, \$5, 10, \$20, \$50, and even \$100 bills, and save the taxpayers of the country a quarter of a cent interest on the billions of dollars being floated in this fashion?

Mr. SPENCE. Does the gentleman mean to float it in the market?

Mr. GROSS. Certainly; pay the money out for services rendered the Government.

Mr. SPENCE. I think this is the method to get the money easily and cheaply and without delay.

I think it is a mechanism which is very necessary for the efficient conduct of the Treasury, and it is requested by every agency of the Government that is involved.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 7 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this practice has been in existence for some time. It started as a measure to prevent the issuance by the Treasury of long-term bonds by which to build up exceptionally large Treasury balances.

Now the situation as far as the Treasury is concerned comes about in this way. This is all short-term paper which is sold directly to the Federal Reserve banks under the authority contained in this bill up to the limit of \$5,000,000,000. It is used primarily at tax-paying time, because the Treasury balances have gone down to a very dangerous minimum at that time. The Treasury issues short-term paper at about one-quarter of 1 percent. Now if they had to maintain Treasury balances in the Treasury or elsewhere they would have to issue long-term paper, and the long-term interest rate averages about 2½ percent.

In this practice, we save the difference in interest rates, running between about one-quarter of 1 percent and one-half of 1 percent. The bill as originally introduced would make permanent this authority. The committee in its wisdom merely continued the existing authority for another 2 years. It has been done throughout the last 12 or 14 years. Thereby it removes any objections the committee had to this method of financing.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What does the gentleman mean by short-term financing?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I mean by short-term financing anything under 5 years. Anything under 5 years cannot be monetized, thereby removing the threat to inflation which would be apparent if you issued long-term bonds, that is, bonds over 5 years, which could be pledged as security for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes.

Mr. GROSS. I believe it was last October that under this financing a billion and a quarter worth of Treasury

notes were issued. They were payable on March 1 of this year. In other words, that became a lien on future taxes. We put what amounted to printing press money into the arteries of commerce and trade last October, and apparently took it out of the revenues available on March 1 of this year. Is not that correct?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I beg to differ with the gentleman in respect to printing press money. Printing press money comes from the sale of long-term governments to the banks, which take those bonds and put them up as collateral for this so-called printing press money. These cannot be collateralized for that purpose. They bear a short-term rate. We save the difference between the short-term rate and the long-term rate, whatever it is. I will go along with the chairman when he says that the short-term rate amounts to about a quarter of 1 percent, because I think that is the going rate on this very short-term paper.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. I understood that we got along without this device from 1931 to 1945. How did we get along without the device at that time?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Between 1931 and 1945?

Mr. MASON. Yes; I do not know the dates exactly.

Mr. WOLCOTT. We might have gotten along with that for a good many years before that. I do think that because of the debt at the present time, because refunding operations are much larger, the Treasury would be compelled to carry that much more of a cash balance were it not for this bill, because of the refunding operations which might be contemplated with the receipt of taxes this month.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. Has the committee given thought to the possibility of sterilizing the larger part of the debt so as to prevent the issuance of money against it, as a measure to control inflation?

Mr. WOLCOTT. The gentleman has gotten onto a very favorite subject of mine.

Mr. VORYS. That is what I was trying to do.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The committee has given no consideration to the sterilization of bank-held debt or any part of the gold above which we could not monetize debt or monetize the gold. I think it is the only way we can ever avoid inflation, or at least avoid the inflationary pressures due to deficit financing. I had hoped that the Joint Committee on the Economic Report might make some recommendations along that line. I still hope that the Committee on Banking and Currency sometime will give some consideration to that. I can assure the gentleman, I can give him almost positive assurance that next year the Committee on Banking and Currency will give exhaustive consideration to the feasibility of sterilizing a certain part of

the debt beyond which the debt will not be monetized.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, the real answer to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] is that we did not indulge in this kind of financing back in the period of which he spoke, because we were facing the facts of life, we were not dealing in deficit financing 24 hours a day.

Mr. WOLCOTT. That is right. I quite agree with the gentleman. This shows the importance of the movements which I think have been started to revise our whole fiscal and monetary set-up in the United States. It is necessary to overhaul our fiscal and monetary machinery and do it rather rapidly if we are going to save this country.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, we are kiting checks today; is that not correct?

Mr. WOLCOTT. No; it is not correct.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, it is. The gentleman from Michigan, for whom I have high regard, knows better than that.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. 140) to permit the Federal National Mortgage Association to make commitments to purchase certain mortgages.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That subparagraph (G) of section 301 (a) (1) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out of the proviso: "commitments made by the association on or after the effective date of this proviso and prior to December 31, 1951, which do not exceed \$200,000,000 outstanding at any one time, if such commitments" and inserting in lieu thereof: "(i) commitments made pursuant to Public Law 243, Eighty-second Congress, or (ii) commitments made by the association on or after September 1, 1951, which do not exceed \$252,000,000 outstanding at any one time, if applications for such commitments were received by the association prior to December 28, 1951, or, in the case of title VIII mortgages, if the Federal Housing Commissioner issued his commitment to insure prior to December 31, 1951, but subsequent to December 27, 1951, and if such commitments of the association."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that my distinguished colleague, the ranking minority member of the committee, is making commitments as to what the Committee

on Banking and Currency will do in the next session. Hope springs eternal in the human breast.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase military housing mortgages, defense housing mortgages, and disaster housing mortgages to the extent of \$52,000,000 over and above their present authorization. It is an emergency measure, and has been brought up under suspension because of the necessity for its immediate passage. There were requests for \$52,000,000 or for the purchase of \$52,000,000 in mortgages before the deadline, which was December 31 of last year. These mortgages were to be used for military housing and defense housing, and are essential to carry out the purposes of the Government in that respect. All of these requests were made prior to the deadline, and because of that fact we have given them the opportunity to go on with the building of these houses which otherwise would not be built because there has been no adequate market for the securities.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. As the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who has control of the time in debate on this bill will recall, about the middle of last week I went to see him about the housing project at Great Falls Air Base in my State. It just happens that my colleague, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART] and I are extremely interested in this proposition because of the fact that a contract had been awarded to a bidder from outside the State of Montana who evidently did not put up too much in the way of a bond. Now, on the basis of this measure now before us, his time is going to be extended to April 15; is that correct?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I had talked to the gentleman about the possibility of offering an amendment to this bill, and the gentleman told me at that time that the bill had been reported out of committee unanimously; that it would be brought up under suspension of the rules and under suspension no amendment can be offered, is that correct?

Mr. SPENCE. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Am I to understand further that on the basis of this extension, there will or will not be further extensions if these concerns being helped by this legislation do not go through with their commitments by the 15th of next month?

Mr. SPENCE. This legislation will only apply to those who already have made their applications and have been unable to secure commitments because of a lack of funds. It will have no effect on future legislation with respect to the subject. I do not know what the future action will be. It is impossible, under suspension of the rules, to amend this bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Then, there is no possible way of amending this bill that is now before us?

Mr. SPENCE. No.

Mr. MANSFIELD. We have to take it or leave it.

Mr. SPENCE. We have to take the bill as now considered.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I understand this bill has passed the other body, and is now on the Speaker's desk.

Mr. SPENCE. This bill has passed the other body by unanimous vote.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield.

Mr. D'EWART. I would like to join with my colleague in regard to this legislation. The last four lines of the bill have to do with two air fields, one at Ogden, Utah, and the other at Great Falls, Mont. Under the bill, it is proposed to extend the time in which they could finance the sponsor of this project. There is a group at Great Falls base that is willing and able to go ahead with this project in the event the present sponsors are not able to finance themselves, although this bill would make available a direct loan in effect from the Treasury for financing this contract. Ordinarily, I would oppose such procedure, but as the gentleman says, the bill cannot be amended, and therefore I will not object to its passage because we are exceedingly anxious to see this housing program go ahead. It is in the interest of national defense, and in the interest of people who live in that area.

I have no knowledge of the situation at the Utah base, but I do have information concerning the project at Great Falls Air Force Base which I believe will be of interest to the House.

The sponsor selected for the housing projects at both bases is the Harsh Investment Co. of Portland, Oreg. The Harsh firm was the low bidder on the Great Falls project, and in November of last year it was designated as sponsor of the project. Since that date the Harsh Co. has tried without success to secure private financing for the project. The Air Force has given the company until April 15 to find an investment firm willing to make the money available to the Harsh Co. and the Air Force blames the delay upon a tight mortgage market. Presumably, if the resolution we are considering today becomes law, the Harsh Co. will immediately ask for and get Federal financing.

I do not presume to know why the Harsh Co. has been unable to interest private capital in this project, but I do know that private capital is available and has been made available to other Wherry Act projects which have been opened up in the past several months. I think it would be a grave mistake for the Federal Government to enter into financing Wherry Act housing projects so long as private capital is available. One of the features that gained widespread support for the Wherry Act was the fact that it would encourage private capital to enter this housing field.

In the case of the Great Falls Air Force Base, the second low bidder was the Fairless Co., which is composed of residents of Great Falls, Mont.,

who are certainly much better acquainted with the local situation, and, in my opinion, much better able to assure a successful completion of the project.

The project could go ahead at once, with private capital as intended by the Wherry Act, if the Air Force would end its time-consuming negotiations. There need be no delay unless the Air Force and the Housing and Home Finance Agency create delays by the paper work processes they employ.

While it may not be possible to stop enactment of this resolution, because I realize that other features of it are of importance to the defense effort and to many sections of the Nation, I do believe that we should here make it clear that insofar as Great Falls Air Force Base is concerned, the resolution is not necessary, and the authority here granted should not be used to involve the Government in an enterprise which should be handled by private capital and for which private capital is available.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the resolution, House Joint Resolution 140?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT JUDGES

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 591 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of its resolution, it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1203) to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 591 calls for 2 hours' general debate.

The bill provides additional circuit and district judges throughout the country. Hearings on this bill have been held by a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and also by the Judiciary Committee, and reported favorably. It also has been reported favorably by the Rules Committee.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is to create 3 circuit judges, 16 permanent district judges, including 1 in Alaska, 4 temporary district judges, or a total of 23 additional judges. Provision is also made for 3 temporary judges being made permanent, 1 in the fifth circuit and 1 in the ninth.

Of the permanent district judges created, one is for the southern district of California, one for the district of Colorado, one for the district of Delaware, one for the southern district of Florida, one for the northern and southern districts of Indiana, one for the district of Nevada, one for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, one for the eastern district of Texas, one for the northern district of Ohio, one for the eastern district of Virginia, one for the western district of Washington, one for the eastern district of Wisconsin, and one for the district of Alaska.

One temporary judgeship was recommended for Arizona, two for New York, and one for the middle district of Tennessee.

Then the bill contains further provisions for the places at which judges shall sit in the several States.

The only personal knowledge I have regarding the necessity for these judges is in the State of Indiana. Last year the House passed a bill to create an additional judgeship in Indiana but it failed of passage in the other body. I do not think there is a State in the Union that is more in need of another district judge than Indiana. I think every member of the Committee on the Judiciary who has gone into the requirements for these judges outlined in this bill will all agree that the State of Indiana is in dire need of additional Federal judges.

Imagine a State of over 4,000,000 population with only two Federal judges. There is not anything like it in the Nation. We have a situation in northern Indiana where the judge, a comparatively young man, is unable to take vacations; in fact, he has sat through the last two Christmas holidays. Last year he was stricken while on the bench and taken to the hospital where he was confined for 2 months. His illness was caused by his effort to carry the terrific Federal court load in the northern half of Indiana. I think there is no question in the mind of any member of the delegation from Indiana but what Indiana needs another Federal judge and possibly two.

In regard to the other features of this bill the members of the Committee on the Judiciary are far better qualified to make statements as to the necessity for these additional judges than I.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] and reserve the balance of my time.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 43]

Abbott	Harrison, Nebr.	Morton
Abernethy	Harrison, Wyo.	Moulder
Albert	Hedrick	Multer
Anfuso	Heffernan	Murdock
Auchincloss	Heller	Murray, Wis.
Ayres	Herlong	Nelson
Bailey	Herter	O'Brien, Ill.
Baker	Hinshaw	O'Konski
Barden	Hoffman, Ill.	Osmer
Barrett	Hollfield	Ostertag
Battle	Horan	Patterson
Boggs, La.	Hull	Poulson
Boykin	Jackson, Calif.	Powell
Brooks	Jarman	Rains
Brown, Ohio	Jones, Mo.	Reams
Brownson	Jones,	Reed, Ill.
Buchanan	Hamilton C.	Reed, N. Y.
Buckley	Kean	Rhodes
Buffett	Kelley, Pa.	Rivers
Carlyle	Kelly, N. Y.	Robeson
Chapfield	Kennedy	Roosevelt
Chudoff	Kerr	Sabath
Clemente	Kilburn	St. George
Cole, Kans.	King, Calif.	Scott, Hardie
Combs	King, Pa.	Sittler
Coudert	Klein	Smith, Va.
Cox	Kluczynski	Staggers
Dawson	Larcade	Stanley
Delaney	Lind	Stockman
Dingell	McConnell	Sutton
Dollinger	McCulloch	Taylor
Donovan	McIntire	Velde
Doyle	McKinnon	Vinson
Eaton	McMillan	Weichel
Fine	Mack, Ill.	Welch
Flood	Magee	Widnall
Granger	Miller, Calif.	Williams, Miss.
Gregory	Morgan	Wood, Ga.
Gwinn	Morrison	Woodruff

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 316 Members have answered to their names; a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1952.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Because of the interference of other official business I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy for 1952.

With great respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 816, Eightieth Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. DAVIS, to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT JUDGES

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] is recognized.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted above everything to plead for some type of bill that would provide the necessary judges for

districts where they are needed, but the Committee on the Judiciary has brought in definitely a pork-barrel bill, which provides for the appointment by the President of 3 circuit judges, 16 permanent district judges, including 1 in Alaska, 4 temporary district judges, or a total of 23 additional judges. In addition to this they have brought in a bill to provide making permanent 3 additional temporary judges, or a total of 26 judges.

Certain members of the Committee on the Judiciary came before the Rules Committee and I listened to them, and I wondered when they were going to make a case. I believe most of the members of the Rules Committee felt that the only district where a case was made was the one in Indiana, the one in Houston, Tex., and one in the State of Washington. I am quite certain that as you listen to the debate when the bill comes before us you will find it difficult to consider this any more than a general pork-barrel case, in order to give President Truman a kind of outgoing hand in the appointment of 26 additional judges.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON].

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in this bill because of the condition of the Federal courts in the State of Indiana. Ever since I have been in Washington during the last two sessions I have been besieged with letters from both litigants and lawyers, complaining about the crowded condition of the courts.

Indiana is a State with a population of approximately four million. We have but two Federal judges in the State, one in the northern district and one in the southern. I know that population is not the only thing in determining need for judges, but there are 14 States with a smaller population than Indiana that have more judges, and there are two States that have a population a million less than Indiana, and yet have five judges when we have only two.

Indiana is an industrial State; one county has a population of over 600,000, another of 400,000. There are three cities only in other counties with a population of over 100,000. There is more litigation in industrial centers than in rural areas. Naturally the condition of the courts is crowded; the case load per judge in Indiana is twice what it is in the rest of the United States. Both these judges are young men, in their forties. One of them held court over the Christmas holidays. The only time he took off was Christmas Day and New Year's Day. He had not had a vacation for several years. He worked so hard he became disabled and was off the bench for 2 or 3 months further clogging the calendar of the courts.

This has become a very serious matter in Indiana. Last year the House provided another judge for Indiana, but the Senate wanted an omnibus bill passed. This time the Senate passed the omnibus bill and that bill is before us today.

If this rule is defeated the only way we could possibly get relief would be to bring in a separate bill for Indiana. The

thing to do is to adopt the rule, consider the bill and if the committee thinks any judgeships are unnecessary we can amend it in the Committee of the Whole. I assure you the situation in Indiana is very serious.

I appreciate the need for economy. I served on this committee in the last session and I raised this question. One of the witnesses who appeared in favor of the bill was undoubtedly a corporation lawyer with a large number of corporate clients. He said it is a very poor place to try to practice economy by cutting down on the number of judges. The courts, he said, are the very foundation of our democracy. The people must have adequate courts where they can present their grievances. Remember, as Gladstone said, justice delayed is justice denied.

I certainly hope this rule is not defeated.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 13 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this bill and opposed to this rule. It seems to me that this is a piece of legislation that should not come before us at this time and that if it is to come before us at all, it should not be in this omnibus form. We should concern ourselves more with reducing the Government payroll than with devising methods of creating new Federal positions. Every additional judgeship means at least \$50,000 a year and we are never, never confronted with any bill to reduce the number of judges or consolidate districts in areas where there have been population decreases.

In the Eighty-first Congress more new judgeships were created than in any Congress in the history of our Republic, 31. Now in this Congress we are faced with a request that the Eighty-second Congress have the doubtful honor of second place by creating the second largest number of Federal judges ever created in all our history.

I do not think this is any time for the creation of a great number of new judicial jobs of this kind. Of course it must be remembered that each judge must have a court clerk, stenographers, marshals, and other officials.

Some of the judgeships in this bill have a great deal more merit than others. Two gentlemen from Indiana have spoken of the pressing need in Indiana. The way to handle this matter is to bring before us a bill for a new judgeship in Indiana, or a new judgeship in Delaware, or any of the other States that have a strong case, and not try to blanket into the same bill a lot of other judgeships which are entirely unnecessary and which are only here before us as the result of horse trading and log-rolling between various Members from one area and another.

Many of the judgeships that are sought to be created by this bill are absolutely unnecessary and I will go into the details of that later, but suffice it to say that the number of cases per judge in their courts now with the present number of judges is substantially less than the national average. The length

of time that it takes to finish a case is substantially less than the national average. In other words, litigants are not delayed in obtaining justice. In many instances in this bill there is absolutely no justification for the creation of new judges.

What has happened? In the other body an effort has been made to meet the various demands of this, that, or the other State or more properly, the political leaders of this, that or the other State and, quite naturally, when a Member of the other body from a State that could do with another judge but does not really need one comes before the Judiciary Committee and requests it, the committee is very loathe to turn him down. An intimate and touching spirit of camaraderie exists among the Members of the other body which leads them to hesitate to refuse a request for just one judge.

We have reported favorably in the Committee on the Judiciary by unanimous vote a bill whereby it is sought to relieve in part the congestion, which admittedly exists in some of the Federal courts. This bill would raise the jurisdictional limit for civil cases, which are normally the ones that take longer than the criminal cases, from a \$3,000 limit to a \$10,000 limit. It is the feeling of all of us that the enactment of that legislation will result in cutting down materially on the number of cases in the Federal courts. It is my view that that bill should be enacted first, and then we should see how that works and whether it is still necessary in the light of that bill to go ahead and create a lot of these new Federal judges.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I have been thinking about what the gentleman is saying, but when we raise the jurisdictional limit of the United States district court on the ground of diversity of citizenship from \$3,000 to \$10,000, are you not excluding the little fellow who has a small case from getting into the United States district court and are you not giving it over to the big corporations and the big men?

Mr. KEATING. No; I do not think so, nor did our committee think so. The gentleman has probably in mind negligence cases.

Mr. BROOKS. In my State they very often wish to get into the United States district court for obvious reasons where it may be of benefit to the little man.

Mr. KEATING. May I say to the gentleman from Louisiana that this cuts both ways on the argument I have just been making. In a negligence case the amount sought in the complaint is not a fixed amount, as the gentleman knows. One of the reasons why it is said that the raising of the jurisdictional limit will not materially lessen the number of cases is because the plaintiffs in those cases will now ask for \$10,000 instead of \$3,000.

Mr. BROOKS. The plaintiff has a complaint and you in effect ask him to do something that is not exactly honest in order to get into that court.

The way I look at it is this: The case has got to be tried in one court or another and it is not going to cost the taxpayer any more money to bring the case in the Federal court than in the State court. If the little man can get the benefit by going into the United States District Court, why exclude him by raising the jurisdictional limit to \$10,000, when at the same time those big corporations go into the District Court when it is to their benefit to do so?

Mr. KEATING. I can assure the gentleman that the Judiciary Committee, in unanimously approving the bill to raise the limit, did not intend, nor do they believe it will be the effect of this legislation to exclude any little man or any one else from even-handed justice. The feeling of the committee is that everyone should have equal justice no matter what his financial condition may be. That is a principle to which not only I, but I feel sure all members of our committee of both parties are firmly committed.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ELSTON. Can the gentleman tell us how many years ago the \$3,000 limit was fixed?

Mr. KEATING. It was fixed many, many years ago at a time when \$3,000 was more money than \$10,000 is today. There is no question about that.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. After hearing the gentleman from Louisiana, it seems he gave the impression that a litigant had his choice whether to go into the Federal court or State court. My understanding is that he cannot go into the Federal court unless a Federal question is involved.

Mr. KEATING. Unless a Federal question is involved, or diversity of citizenship. Many people are excluded from going into the Federal court now. Two Michigan litigants, for example, cannot sue each other in the Federal court; there must be diversity of citizenship.

Mr. DONDERO. This does not apply to all litigants.

Mr. KEATING. No.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. My understanding is that under the law now certain individuals who have served in the legislative branch cannot, for a stated length of time, accept outside jobs. Is there anything in this bill that would prevent defeated Congressmen being appointed as judges, if they belong to the right political party?

Mr. KEATING. There is nothing in the bill dealing with Members of Congress in any way, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, no Member presently in the Congress, in view of the fact that the bill is being passed at this time, could be appointed to one of these newly created judgeships.

Mr. KEATING. That is correct?

Mr. HALLECK. Let me say to the gentleman that the \$3,000 limit was fixed in 1911, according to the report on the bill which I have carefully examined. The original amount as fixed was \$500. It has been increased since that time. The increase, in my opinion, is clearly justified. Every citizen has recourse to the courts, and certainly it was never contemplated that the Federal court should be the police court, if you please, of any community. I think it is high time that the amount necessary to be at issue to get into the Federal court ought to be raised, and I agree with the gentleman that not only should that legislation be enacted but we should have an opportunity to see its impact in effect on the workload in the Federal courts before we set about creating a lot of new judgeships.

Mr. KEATING. That is right. I feel sure that the enactment of the legislation will change many of the statistics which are given in here as the basis for the creation of all these new Federal judgeships. The Judicial Conference is always asked to pass upon the question of new judges, and my experience has been that the Judicial Conference, if anything, errs on the side of our generosity in its feelings regarding the creation of new judges. It is comparatively rare that they turn down an additional judgeship. But I call the attention of the Members to the fact that in this list of new judgeships—and this may be the first time that this has ever happened in the Congress—there are four of these new Federal judgeships that have not even been approved by the Judicial Conference. That is an additional reason why it is improper to bring this matter before us in this omnibus manner, where you have to vote for all these new Federal judgeships in order to vote for one.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Not that any member of my party is ever going to get one of these judgeships, but did I correctly understand the gentleman to say that no Member of the Eighty-second Congress can qualify for any of these judgeships?

Mr. KEATING. That is correct. I can confirm the gentleman's impression that no member of his party will get one, because of the 31 judgeships created in the Eighty-first Congress, 29 judges have been appointed—two in the gentleman's State of Illinois are still pending. A dispute has arisen over the appointment between the President and the other body. Of the 29 appointed by the President, 28 are members of the majority party.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I think it should be pointed out that that prohibition against a Member of the Congress being assigned

to one of these newly-created judgeships would not apply, as I understand, to the language in the bill that has to do with making permanent what are presently existing temporary judgeships.

Mr. KEATING. I am really not certain on that. It may be that if any legislation were enacted affecting that judgeship it would bar a sitting Member of Congress, but the gentleman from Indiana may be quite correct that a Member would not be barred.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. There is a well-established precedent with respect to the filling of a judgeship where a temporary judgeship has been changed to a permanent judgeship. In a case of that sort a sitting Member of Congress is eligible for appointment to that position.

Mr. KEATING. I am glad to be informed on that. I was not familiar with it.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. I think to get the record straight on the importance of that bill we have reported out, namely, increasing the jurisdictional amount up to \$10,000, it is well to consider this fact, that all private civil cases in the Federal courts, taken all together, constitute only 7 percent of the total, so that the raising of the jurisdictional amount will not make very much difference in the number of cases tried. Then you have to consider also, and I am sure the gentleman from New York will agree with me, that if you want to get a case in the Federal court, instead of suing for \$3,000 you simply up the amount and sue for \$10,000.

Mr. KEATING. I think in the case of negligence actions that might be the result, but in the case of contract actions it would not be, due to the fact that the complaints must be sworn to and the amount of the damage is ordinarily definite.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JONAS. May I inquire of the gentleman from New York whether he is opposed to this bill in its entirety or whether he objects to it on the ground that we have not yet disposed of the bill that has to do with changing the method of getting either in or out of the Federal court?

Mr. KEATING. I think we should first dispose of the jurisdictional bill before we bring this before us, but I am opposed to the bill before us in its entirety because of the manner in which it is brought here as an omnibus measure, lumping all these judgeships together. I am not sure that there are not in the list of judges certain ones that are meritorious. I would not say to the gentleman that I would not vote for a bill for the creation, let us say, of an Indiana judgeship or of specific ones which might come before us. The thing

I am opposed to is this method of log-rolling, of adding in an omnibus bill judgeships that are not necessary along with those that do have some merit in order to win support for the bill from sources which would otherwise be inclined to oppose it.

Mr. JONAS. Giving credence to what the gentleman says, how would he remedy the situation that confronts us now? We would have to abandon this bill in its entirety and introduce new legislation.

Mr. KEATING. That is right. This bill should be defeated, and then we should bring here specific bills as we have done before, as this House has always done, covering this, that, or the other judgeship. It is conceivable that some of them would pass on the Consent Calendar. Others would be passed after debate. Many should not be brought here at all, and if they were and were required to stand on their own feet, would be defeated. That is the way, in my judgment, to deal with this situation.

Mr. JONAS. Has the bill dealing with the jurisdictional question been acted upon either directly or indirectly?

Mr. KEATING. It has been adopted by the Committee on the Judiciary. It has not been reported to the floor. I believe, a rule has been granted on it.

Mr. JONAS. A rule has been granted on it? So it could be reached.

Mr. KEATING. I believe so.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. ELSTON. It is a fact, is it not that pending the reporting out of individual bills, the judges in the districts that are not so busy may be assigned to districts where they have big dockets?

Mr. KEATING. Certainly. That is frequently done, and judges are assigned from one area to another to sit temporarily in that other area.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I do not think any Member of the House can say with regard to all of these judges, and yet be truthful with himself and with the House, that this is a log-rolling bill. My good friend, the gentleman from New York, says that we ought to bring these bills in one at a time. I wonder if he means we should pass 25 separate bills through the Committee on the Judiciary, with separate hearings on the bills in our committee, and separate hearings on the bills in the Committee on Rules, and consume 25 days of the time of the House in passing on this matter when, as a matter of fact, we can bring it to the floor of the House in one bill where any Member of this body has the right to offer an amendment to strike out any one of these judgeships.

The House is going to have the right to work its will with regard to this bill. Nobody can come here and ram a bill like this, or any other kind of bill, down the throats of the Members of the House without the Members having an opportunity to vote on each section. Consider the court in the State of Indiana. In my

opinion, as stated by the gentleman from Indiana, no section of this country is in worse need of a Federal district court than that great State. It is a heavily industrialized State. It has 4,000,000 people. The testimony before the committee is that these judges are killing themselves working day and night. The same situation prevails in several other States.

I believe that one gentleman said that only one of the courts in Texas was entitled to be passed by the House. In the eastern district of Texas, which was not the one which was mentioned, there has only been one United States District Court. The judge for years has lived in the northern part of the district. The three large towns in the district are some 200 to 250 miles away. The court meets in seven different places, with this one judge presiding. There are 150,000 oil wells in that district. It is the largest oil field in the world. Much of the litigation there involves diversity of citizenship. Many of these cases take weeks to try. They are similar to antitrust suits, and I am sure the lawyers in the House are familiar with that kind of lawsuit. Can it be said that when the population of that district has tripled in the last 10 years, when the oil field development has increased litigation in that district threefold, and when it is shown that one judge is years behind with the docket, that this is log-rolling to create a new court so that every man in that judicial district may have his day in court?

Many of the courts to be created in other States, under the provisions of this bill, have similar conditions to contend with. There is one in Indiana, and one in the southern district of Texas at Houston, for instance.

One county in that district is next to the largest congressional district in this country. There are 820,000 people in 1 county of the district, there are 40 or 50 counties in the southern Federal district. That district is 400 miles long. That district has 2,500 criminal cases per court per year, which involves a lot of so-called wetbacks. Many of them are not long cases but many of the cases are long and drawn out, and aside from that it has great industrial expansion. Its population has trebled within the last 5 or 10 years. There are now on the court dockets per court, some 469 cases per year. The whole population of this country has increased by 4,000,000 per year, and is continuing to increase.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON] has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN].

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the northern district of Ohio includes many thriving centers of industry, shipping, and agriculture. Court is held at Cleveland, Toledo, Lima, and Youngstown. In addition to Cleveland, Toledo, Lima, and Youngstown, there are Akron, Canton, Massillon, Alliance, Ashtabula, Painesville, Elyria, Lorain, Norwalk, Sandusky, and Mansfield. These cities are the sites

of many small and large industries. This district is one of the heaviest patent districts in the country. It encompasses the entire scope of industry, it includes a good deal of the aircraft industry, it has the heart of the tire and rubber industry—Akron—and a very substantial segment of the steel and glass industry.

It is my feeling that people in every Federal district should have courts available within which to seek legal redress. If there is a need for an additional judge, I believe it places a duty incumbent upon Congress to provide facilities sufficient to enable people to settle differences in court and also to provide for prosecution of criminal cases. The Ohio State Bar Association and local bar associations have attested to the need for an additional judge in the northern district of Ohio. Their recommendations were made by Democrats and Republicans and were based on study of the needs.

The Great Lakes office of the Antitrust Division is located in Cleveland, and as of January 1 there were pending six private antitrust cases. It is anticipated that many more will be filed. The backlog of cases are in excess of national average.

I believe that no court can function effectively or with the dignity that ought to clothe it if it is desperately overburdened or if the litigants who appear before it have been delayed too long. As we know, witnesses often die before a case is reached for trial, or move to another jurisdiction which increases the burden of the litigant.

Justice delayed is justice denied. Congress has the responsibility within its power to alleviate further injustice wherever it may exist.

To my mind, the important factor is that the people of the northern district of Ohio, as well as every person in the United States, should have an opportunity to have his day in court. This legal right, which is a paramount right under the Constitution of the United States, should not be denied to any person because a minority party feels that recognition of its membership is more important than the interests of the people themselves. This Congress has the right and duty to remove from office of the Federal judiciary any judge who is incompetent or who has violated his oath of office. This Congress in the past has exercised that authority in the interest of the people regardless of the political affiliation or membership of judges. My only appeal to you, my colleagues, is to consider the facts that have been presented to the Senate and to the House Judiciary Committee. These facts show clearly that there is an urgent and pressing need for the appointment of an additional judge to provide adequate opportunity for judicial service to the people of the northern district.

Mr. Will Shafroth, Chief, Division of Procedural Studies and Statistics of the Administrative Office of the United States Court, has prepared a supplement to statement that was presented to the Committee of the Judiciary of the Senate when they conducted hearings, and, under unanimous consent, include his statement in my remarks.

I believe that a careful analysis of this statement will convince you that the northern district of Ohio needs an additional judge and I hope that you will support this request.

THE JUDICIAL BUSINESS OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

(A supplement to the statement which appears on p. 83 of the hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, 82d Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1203)

The need for an additional judge in this district is fully developed in the statement filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee, above referred to, and the other testimony in those hearings by Judge Freed, of the United States District Court at Cleveland (pp. 79-88 of the hearings), and by Mr. Parker Fulton, president of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association (pp. 88-90).

Supplementing the information given at that time, the statistical tables have been brought down to date, and the additional information supplied reinforces the argument for the creation of an additional judgeship. Civil cases filed in 1951 in this district were 1,017, a slight reduction from last year, but terminations were only 931, with a resulting increase of the case load by 86 to 1,227, the highest year-end figure in recent years and over twice the pending pre-war load. This district had a case load of 254 civil cases commenced per judge in 1951, compared with the national average of 204. The number of civil cases pending per judge on June 30, 1951, was 307, compared with the national average of 236. The median time from filing to disposition for cases tried was 17.7 months, an increase of 3 months over 1950 and 5½ months longer than the national median for 1951. From issue to trial the median also increased and was 4 months longer than the national median. These are the statistics which show the delays and denials of justice through delay which the average litigant must now experience in this court. Half of the cases take longer than the time mentioned. The progressive deterioration in the condition of the docket is shown in the following summary for the last 3 years, taken from table 3 of the attached statistics.

Median time intervals in months

Fiscal year	Filing to disposition		Issue to trial	
	Ohio (N)	National median	Ohio (N)	National median
1949.....	11.0	10.4	6.5	5.9
1950.....	14.7	11.2	9.9	6.7
1951.....	17.7	12.2	11.3	7.3

The clerk reports that as of December 31, 1951, the following number of cases was pending on the trial calendar:

Civil jury.....	325
Civil nonjury.....	143
Jones Act—injuries to seamen—civil jury.....	33
Admiralty:	
Jury.....	3
Nonjury.....	5
Civil rent cases—nonjury.....	51

Total 560

The number of civil cases begun in the first quarter of the current fiscal year (July 1-Sept. 30, 1951) in the district was a little larger than last year, 316 compared with 288, but the private cases, which constitute the main burden, were about the same in number. Criminal cases filed, which constitute only a small proportion of caseload in figures and a smaller proportion in time, were 324 in 1951 compared to 320 in 1950; and in the first quarter of 1952, 100 compared

with 80 in the like period of the previous year.

Table 4 showing the nature of the civil cases filed in 1951 indicates a very heavy proportionate load per judge of Employers' Liability Act cases involving injuries to railroad employees and also of tort cases under the diversity jurisdiction. A relatively large percentage of these cases reach trial so these numbers are an important fact in assessing the amount of court business. The comparison with the national average of the number of cases filed per judge in 1951 is as follows:

Kind of case	Number filed per judge	
	Ohio (N)	National average
Employers' Liability Act.....	27	6
Personal injury cases involving auto under diversity jurisdiction.....	46	24
Other personal injury cases under diversity jurisdiction.....	25	12

The population of the district increased by 15.6 percent from 1940 to 1950.

One difficulty faced by this district is in the unusual number of antitrust and other long cases which it has to dispose of. In addition to the Government antitrust cases listed as pending in the memorandum above referred to, the following cases should be added as pending on June 30, 1951:

Civil 28,253, *U. S. v. Mansfield Journal Co.*, filed May 31, 1951. Case involves news and advertising.

Civil 28,299, *U. S. v. The Ohio Crankshaft Co. et al.*, filed June 22, 1951. The case involves heavy duty crankshafts.

Civil 28,293, *U. S. v. Tobacco and Candy Jobbers Assn., Inc.* The case involves wholesale tobacco and candy.

Criminal 20,388, *U. S. v. Tobacco and Candy Jobbers Assn., et al.* Criminal proceedings involving the same subject matter.

The following private antitrust cases were pending in this district on September 30, 1951:

Private antitrust cases pending in the northern district of Ohio

Docket No.	Style of case	Date of filing
25967	Plaintiff Harry H. Seff d. b. a. Sterling Outdoor Advertising Co., defendant General Outdoor Advertising Co., Inc., et al.	Oct. 27, 1948
26311	Plaintiff G. & P. Amusement Co., defendant Regent Theater Co. et al.	Mar. 15, 1949
27698	Plaintiff Harold E. Turner, defendant United States Gypsum Co. et al.	Sept. 18, 1950
28089	Plaintiff Charles F. Stephenson, defendant Sun Oil Co., a corporation	Mar. 14, 1951
28316	Plaintiff Elyria-Lorain Broadcasting Co., a corporation, defendant Lorain Journal Co., a corporation, et al.	July 9, 1951
06556	Plaintiff Findley Publishing Co., defendant Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, et al.	May 14, 1951

As of November 2, 1951, the Department of Justice reports 45 land condemnation cases pending in the district, involving 186 tracts or parcels. Land acquisition projects now known to be contemplated in the district include 150 acres for the Lockbourne Air Force Base at an estimated cost of \$53,000 and 215 acres for the Youngstown Municipal Airport at an estimated cost of \$108,000.

The need has existed for some time, as shown in House Report No. 2534 to accompany H. R. 7570, Eighty-first Congress, sec-

ond session, favorably recommending an additional judgeship for this district on July 12, 1950. The recommendation of the Senate committee is found on page 17 of the Senate Report No. 691, Calendar No. 630, Eighty-second Congress, first session to accompany S. 1203, on August 20, 1951. The statistics are found on pages 86 to 89 of the same report.

The Judicial Conference of the United States on September 24, 1951 renewed its recommendation for an additional judge in this district.

Respectfully submitted.

WILL SHAFROTH,
Chief, Division of Procedural Studies
and Statistics.
JANUARY 10, 1952.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of explaining that on roll call 41 today, on the war claims bill I was unavoidably detained in my office. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to inform the House that on Thursday next House Resolution 561, which was reported out of the Rules Committee, introduced by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], will be in order for consideration. This resolution establishes a select committee of seven members to make a certain study in connection with educational and philanthropic organizations and other comparable organizations which are exempt from Federal income taxes. It has been reported out over seven legislative days.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] very courteously, generously, and kindly advised me that he might be constrained to call it up under the preferential status that such resolution would have. Of course with such notice generously being given me, I am bound to cooperate, which I do in these cases. So, after conference with the gentleman I have agreed to put it down for next Thursday. In accordance with my policy of advising the House as quickly as possible, I am doing so.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in this bill there is provided one judge for the State of Florida. This has been under consideration for some time. As a matter of fact, when the bill was first introduced we felt that two judges should be provided for Florida, but they cut that down to one. That was recommended by the Judicial Conference of the United States, as you know, comprises the senior judge of the various circuits of the Federal courts. They have looked into the merits of this, and they have recommended one judge for the Southern District of Florida.

Florida is one of the States that has grown rapidly. In the past 10 years we have grown some 46 percent. The southern district of Florida goes from Nassau County, which is just beyond Jacksonville, to Key West. That is some

600 miles. The greater population of the State of Florida is on the east coast. In order that you might see just how litigation has increased in that district, in 1941 there were 691 cases commenced. There were terminated 659, and upon June 30 there were 598 cases. That was in 1941.

My time is limited; I cannot progress as I want to year by year, but I shall go to the years 1951 and 1952 to show you how crowded the dockets down there are. The people have a right to have their cases tried. We have got to have additional help.

The case load per district judge in Florida is some fifty-odd cases more than the average for the United States.

In 1951, 1,028 cases were initiated and 1,009 terminated, with 965 cases pending at the year end. They did not get through their calendar.

For the first half of the fiscal year 1952, which ended December 31, 582 cases were filed, 492 cases were terminated, and there were 998 cases pending.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield to my colleague from Miami, Fla.

Mr. LANTAFF. Is it not true that the case load per judge in the southern district exceeded the national average not only in private civil cases but in all types of civil cases?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Criminal cases and civil cases. We have a great deal of litigation down there; a great many people come to Florida. There are many cases of diversity of citizenship and because of this many cases come to the Federal court. But in the State courts we have more judges. The figures for State courts are about 1 to 45,000 population, and when we get as high as 75,000 we have 2 judges. In the case of the Federal courts the figure is much higher.

With the number of cases increasing every year, almost to the extent of 50 percent, if there is any place in this Nation where a case can be made out for an additional judgeship, it is the State of Florida.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withdraw the point of order?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. No; I will withhold it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman permit me to submit a consent request?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I withhold the point of order to permit the gentleman from Massachusetts to submit a consent request, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, to protect the Members who have special orders I ask unanimous consent that further consideration of House Resolution 591 be postponed until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I was late in getting here, unfortunately. I attended a meeting of the textile panel. Had I been here I would have voted "aye" on the so-called Philippine bill and the war-claims bill.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] is recognized for 20 minutes.

COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP FOR THE COAL INDUSTRY

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating the great contribution the coal industry and the coal miners have made for the benefit and development of America.

I am compelled to take this action because notwithstanding the combined efforts of the leaders of the coal industry and the coal miners of America who put on a tremendous drive in 1946 to persuade the Postmaster General and this administration to issue a postage stamp commemorating the great progress resulting from the combined efforts of those engaged in the production of coal, failed to get the approval of the Postmaster General, and because up to the present time the Postmaster General has continued to refuse to commemorate this great industry by dedicating a postage stamp to its progress.

Mr. Speaker, the dedication of such stamps is a common practice and I am informed by the Postmaster General that 12 such dedicating stamps are being issued in this year 1952. However, they have again refused to approve a memorial coal stamp.

May I recall to the Members of the House that a few years ago there was issued a commemorative stamp to the lowly "chicken." The press wrote many humorous stories about it and I quote the following editorial from the Coal Age magazine under date of December 1951, signifying their interest in a memorial coal stamp:

WHY NOT COAL, TOO

The postage stamp—humble and utilitarian though it may be—it is one of the world's most widely looked at pieces of paper. That has given a number of people a number of ideas for both variety and advertising. The chicken, for example, was honored not long ago, along with many other more glamorous persons, objects, events, and industries. The conclusion is that it would be equally logical to dedicate a stamp to coal mining. The industry's services to the Nation warrant it, and quite likely only a modest campaign would be necessary to set the wheels in motion. The benefits to be secured certainly would far outweigh the efforts involved.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to understand why the Postmaster General and the administration has continued to refuse to honor this great industry with its thousands of men who have sacrificed and struggled for over 200 years in developing an industry that produces three times per man the amount of coal pro-

duced in any other nation of the world. It causes one to wonder what is the real reason back of it. It cannot be predicated on any sound, justifiable grounds.

COAL INDUSTRY

Let me give you some idea of the importance of this basic industry.

First. From 1800 through 1951 the mining industry and the men who work in the mines produced 31,000,000,000 tons of coal.

Second. The approximate value delivered from the mines to the top of the ground of this coal is \$71,000,000,000.

Third. Estimated reserves of coal in the ground now is 1,200,000,000,000 tons.

Fourth. Estimated value at present-day prices of coal still in the ground, \$6,000,000,000,000.

VALUE OF COAL INDUSTRY

The net investment and worth of the coal industry of America is over \$500,000,000. In 1951 the men who run this great free enterprise organization with the cooperation of over 500,000 employees produced over 600,000,000 tons of coal, worth at the mouth of the mines \$3,150,000,000.

I do not have complete figures on the number of men who have lost their lives in the mines but do have the figures showing that from 1906 to 1951, during the past 45 years, 84,000 men lost their lives in the mines. The number of men who have lost their lives in the over 200 years of coal mining would be astounding.

LOSS OF LIVES IN MINES

Mr. Speaker, something must be wrong somewhere. Yes, there must be some personal reason why a basic industry whose men must work in hazardous employment which causes such a high percentage of the loss of their lives, who together with management make such a great contribution to the public welfare of our Nation are continuously denied the small recognition of a postage stamp that would cost their Government nothing.

TRAGEDIES PAST 10 YEARS

Let me give you another picture. During the past 10 years 9,504 men have lost their lives and 439,643 men have been injured in the mines, many of them totally disabled.

CENTRALIA TRAGEDY

In 1947, 111 miners in the explosion of mine No. 5 in Centralia, Ill., in my county, lost their lives.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY

And you all remember that only a few months ago, late last December 1951, 119 men lost their lives in the tragic explosion of a mine at West Frankfort, Ill. And you read of one mine disaster after another as time marches on. Five men lost their lives in a coal mine last week in Pennsylvania.

MEMORIAL COAL STAMP

One would think that the sacrifice of millions of men who have toiled in the bowels of the earth to produce the coal which has furnished the power to light up the cities and villages and the farm

homes of America through rural electrification, and has furnished the industrial power which has brought convenience and comfort to our 150,000,000 people, and the power necessary to the defense of our Nation, that those in the executive department would be anxious to dedicate a postage stamp as a memorial to the thousands of men who have lost their lives, and to the hundreds of thousands of men who have become disabled in the coal mines of America, when this marker would not cost the Federal Government one dime.

Mr. Speaker, it would seem that we should be willing to recognize the great contribution the leaders of industry in mining operations have made along with the men who have worked on the team with management to make this the strongest and greatest Nation on earth.

INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE

The Post Office Department has issued or will issue 12 commemorative stamps this year, 1952. Let us take a look at two of them.

One is to honor the arrival of Lafayette in this country 250 years ago to help us during the revolution. All of the American histories have, for a century, paid full tribute for the help of Lafayette and the French Nation at that time.

In addition, during World War I our American soldiers, at the cost of billions of dollars and the loss of thousands of lives, many who sleep in the cemeteries of France today under the American flag, saved France from being conquered. Again in World War II, at a much greater sacrifice, our soldiers landed on Normandy Beach by the millions, and with greater loss of lives drove the Germans out and saved the French Government.

Mr. Speaker, since peace was declared in 1945, our taxpayers including the great mining industry and all the men employed in those mines have paid millions in taxes to help supply over \$5,000,000,000 which has been given to the French Government. Yet, this great industry and its men are shunted to one side and are refused the simple recognition we have requested.

They have been told in effect, we cannot commemorate your contribution to the Nation and the war, we cannot pay you this honor you have so well earned, we must think back 250 years and heap additional honors on Lafayette who has already been honored by the American people with statues throughout the land, and a life sized portrait which adorns the wall of this Congress today. This great industry and its half million employees are denied such recognition.

May I point out at this time that the mining industry and the coal miners of America, in addition to supplying the coal to help power the industry of this Nation, have been producing sufficient coal which has permitted us through the Marshall plan to ship to European countries over 25,000,000 tons a year for each of the past 4 years; about 30 percent or more of it given away free to those countries.

The coal miners and the coal industry and all of the people of America have carried the additional tax burdens to make these international gifts possible, yet, the coal mine industry and the over 500,000 coal miners are told they must be shunted aside and cannot have the humble recognition of a postage stamp dedicated to this great industry.

THIS ADMINISTRATION DOES COMMEMORATE NATO

Mr. Speaker, I think the Members of this Congress will be interested to know that this administration, and the Postmaster General, has just approved the issuance of a stamp dedicated to the National Atlantic Treaty Organization better known as NATO.

This, I regard as rather premature. It raises the question whether we are using this particular postal stamp as a means of international propaganda. Why should we commemorate the child, at least until it has grown up?

It would seem to me that the billions of dollars we have given to the establishment of the NATO organization and the \$7,000,000,000 this Congress is asked to vote to it next week, and the billions they expect us to continue to put into this project, would be honor enough coming from the American people without dedicating this stamp of distinction to this organization at this time.

Yet, they have failed to commemorate the coal industry and the men who work in the mines by giving them a simple recognition of a postal stamp dedicated to their efforts.

Yet, these men are paying heavily out of their pay checks in taxes to help furnish the money to be given away to the NATO organization.

Mr. Speaker, some of the members on the Democrat side and the Republican side as well, have for the past number of years kept this question before the Postmaster General. For some unjustifiable reason the Postmaster General apparently has not seen fit to issue this mark of distinction to this great organization. That is the reason I have introduced the bill and brought this question to the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I have introduced today authorizes and directs the Postmaster General to issue this stamp in this year 1952 in recognition of the great contribution to American progress made by the coal industry and the coal miners for over 200 years.

I have had this matter up, as have other Members of Congress, with the Postmaster General in a most kindly way time and again urging such action. I have the highest respect and the warmest friendship for the Postmaster General, and regret that I have had to bring this matter to the floor of the House. I have done it because in my judgment there is a deep principle involved.

I hope the committee to which the bill is referred will report it at any early date to the floor of the House so that the Members may have an opportunity to express their approval or disapproval of the provisions set forth in this bill.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Lucas] is recognized for 5 minutes.

WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, in view of the lateness of the hour I shall not occupy all the time allotted me. However, I am so concerned about the decision of the Wage Stabilization Board in the steel case that I think it should be discussed on this floor. I want the people of the United States to know that many of us are studying the matter and are considering remedial measures.

I think the eyes of all the people of the United States are focused today on the Wage Stabilization Board and its attempted means of settlement of the strike. I think it is time the people know all the facts concerning it, that they may recognize that this is a decision against the interests of the consuming public and against the interests of those among our laboring people who are not organized into labor unions and those who are organized into independent unions which may be forcibly covered over into one of the larger monopolistic labor unions.

Last year I predicted that unless the Wage Stabilization Board, created by Executive order, was prevented from handling labor disputes, it would destroy stabilization of wages and deny the parties any real collective bargaining. At that time I made the following statement on this floor:

It is the view of your committee that real wage stabilization cannot be achieved if the Board, which is to establish these policies, is permitted to handle dispute cases on an individual basis. The War Labor Board of World War II demonstrated all too clearly that strikes and the threats of strikes are an effective means for compelling wage increases to forestall work stoppages in critical defense industries. In our view, wage stabilization must be handled separately and apart from labor disputes so that policies can be fixed on the basis of controlling inflation, not on the basis of settling or seeking to settle strikes. These two functions, so divergent, should not be given to the same agency. * * *

You are all aware of the fact that the President gave the Wage Stabilization Board the authority to make recommendations for settlement of labor disputes of all kinds. This ignored the abundant experience of the past that any Federal board set up to handle labor disputes will destroy collective bargaining and good relationships between employer and employee at the local level where most of our industrial problems ought to be settled. The creation of a Federal agency to interfere in labor disputes will not only destroy local government in these matters but will surely result in the development of so-called national wage patterns as we know from World War II experience.

The Board's action in the basic steel case confirms my fears. The recommendations in that case have seriously injured the effort to stabilize the economy and, to a large extent, have nullified the usefulness of collective bargaining. The Wage Stabilization Board—which was not created by legislation—has demonstrated in the steel case that

if we are to have an effective anti-inflation program its powers and duties must be controlled by law.

The steel case is just one of many now awaiting action by this Board which may revolutionize our whole economy. There are numerous disputes cases pending, including one involving many large and small oil and gas producing, refining and transmission companies, which was referred to the Board by the President on March 6.

The pending oil dispute illustrates one way in which the disputes procedure followed by the Wage Stabilization Board impairs collective bargaining.

The Labor Management Relations Act guarantees employers, as well as employees, the right to select their own collective bargaining representatives. Historically bargaining in the oil industry has been on an individual company, and in many instances on an individual plant, basis. By forcing the companies, large and small, into one proceeding the Wage Stabilization Board will destroy the historic bargaining relationships between them and the unions involved.

The handling of labor disputes by the Wage Stabilization Board also tends to nullify bona fide collective bargaining in another manner. By recommending compulsory union membership for the powerful and entrenched steelworkers union the Board has served notice that as a matter of general policy it will recommend it in any industry in which a union makes the demand.

It would be naive, indeed, it would be simple for us to assume that real collective bargaining on that issue will be possible in any situation in which a union by the threat of a major strike can force board consideration of the matter.

Unless Congress acts the compulsion of the Wage Stabilization Board backed by the threat of Government seizure will not stop with steel and oil, but eventually will extend to other important industries such as cotton textiles, aluminum, and aircraft.

On March 25, following the Board's report in the steel case, the industry members stated:

We, therefore, feel that the WSB no longer serves a useful purpose.

The Congress cannot escape responsibility for this situation and unless we deal with it we might as well abandon any hope of effective stabilization and consider collective bargaining a thing of the past.

Under unanimous consent, I insert with these remarks a telegram addressed to Nathan Feinsinger by Charles S. Jones, president of the Richfield Oil Corp., in California:

MARCH 21, 1952.

NATHAN P. FEINSINGER,

Chairman, Wage Stabilization Board,
Washington, D. C.

This is in response to your telegram of March 15 to Richfield Oil Corp. referring to numerous disputes in the petroleum industry which have been referred to the Wage Stabilization Board.

Please be advised that all of our operations have been and are now proceeding according to normal schedules. We fully appreciate the need to the national defense effort of a continuous flow of petroleum

products and, under any circumstances, we intend to do everything possible to avoid shutting down any part of our operations.

We respectfully urge consideration by the Board of the following matters before it sets up procedures for intervening in the disputes referred to in your telegram.

Title IV of the Defense Production Act, under which you are acting, provides that no action shall be taken under authority of such title with respect to wages which is inconsistent with the Labor-Management Relations Act and it expressly says that it is the intent of Congress that the authority conferred by it shall be exercised with full consideration and emphasis so far as practical on, among other things, the maintenance and furtherance of sound working relations, including collective bargaining, and the maintenance and furtherance of the American way of life. It clearly contemplates that a dispute may be referred to the Wage Stabilization Board only after there has been a breakdown in collective bargaining which has been carried on in good faith between the employer and the bargaining agent of a duly constituted bargaining unit, all as provided for and in accordance with the Labor-Management Relations Act.

In our case oil workers international union has not bargained in good faith, but has gone through collective-bargaining procedures in form only and merely as a step to referral of its demands to your Board, in an attempt to use your Board as a vehicle to eliminate collective bargaining between itself and a bargaining unit duly constituted under the Labor-Management Relations Act and to substitute Government intervention on a national industry-wide basis. As long ago as January 14 we offered an increase in wages of 4.2 percent, which was the maximum permissible under the Board's regulations. Thus, any hearing in our case will involve only the question of lifting wage ceilings to some extent. If wage ceilings are to be disregarded to an extent to be determined by your Board, then we respectfully but earnestly urge that wage ceilings be removed entirely and that the dispute be referred back to the parties for settlement through bona fide collective bargaining, all as contemplated by the enactments of Congress.

Furthermore, we submit that it is in the national interest that all the disputes in the oil industry referred to in your telegram be similarly handled. It seems clear to us that the oil workers international union is attempting to use the national emergency and the mobilization effort and the procedures established under temporary emergency legislation to change the historic method of collective bargaining in the oil industry from a local level to some other method on a national level and thereby to build up a permanent national position of power which would not otherwise be attainable by it. The country is aware of the consequences of permitting one man to become the dictator of labor for an entire industry and we cannot believe that it desires such a thing to happen in the oil industry.

RICHFIELD OIL CORP.,
By CHAS. S. JONES, President.

FAMILY PARTNERSHIPS AND THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, at this time when the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been the subject of

so much criticism, I think it right to comment on an instance of how it functions at its best.

Last session I strongly criticized the Bureau's handling of the so-called family partnership cases, citing the confusion and unnecessary litigation caused by its adoption of arbitrary and inconsistent tests in one area of the tax law, and the misconstruction of these tests by the Bureau's field personnel. Against the Treasury Department's vigorous opposition, Congress included in the Revenue Act of 1951 a clarifying amendment which states the simple test of bona fide ownership of a capital interest in the partnership as I have always understood it. Influenced by the Treasury's opposition, however, Congress did not make the amendment retroactive. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue wrote me at that time that the Bureau was reconsidering its position and that a comprehensive directive on the question was under consideration.

The Commissioner has since issued such a directive, identified as Mimeograph 6767, which states the Bureau's tests for determining the validity of partnerships for years prior to 1951. It is a lengthy and complicated document, the length and complexity of which appear to be unfortunately necessitated by the confusing administrative and judicial history of the subject. I am pleased to find, however, that it represents a sincere and conscientious attempt to meet the problem honestly and to apply the principles endorsed by Congress in the 1951 act. It represents, I am told, a reexamination of the problem by many offices in the Bureau, under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Martin, in cooperation with a special committee of the tax section of the American Bar Association.

I am advised, and believe, that this directive will go a long way in eliminating useless and costly litigation, and will free a substantial segment of Bureau personnel for more necessary work. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I commend the Bureau, and especially those officials connected with this project, for this accomplishment.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. LANE in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ENGLE (at the request of Mr. ASPINALL) in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter, and in one notwithstanding the fact that it may exceed the limit set by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. MCGREGOR and to include an editorial.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENKINS.

Mr. D'EWART and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MACK of Washington in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MORRIS.

Mr. JONAS and to include an editorial.

Mr. BEAMER and to include an editorial.

Mr. ROONEY in two instances, in one to include a newspaper editorial, and in the other a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York.

Mr. MADDEN and to include a resolution.

Mr. BURDICK.

Mr. O'HARA (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) in two instances, in each to include articles.

Mr. MILLER of New York (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) and to include a resolution.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) and to include a newspaper article.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts and to include a letter and a statement by the American Legion Medical Advisory Board on the position of Veterans' Administration medicine and surgery in the Nation.

Mr. GWINN (at the request of Mr. CANFIELD) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BEAMER and to include a personal statement.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. STANLEY (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Virginia), for this week, on account of a death in his family.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2786. An act to amend section 106 (c) of the Housing Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 1, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1297. A letter from the Chairman, Munitions Board, transmitting the fourth annual report to the Congress on the National Industrial Reserve, pursuant to section 12 of the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948, Public Law 883, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1298. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the eighteenth quarterly report required under the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1299. A letter from Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "To promote the rehabilitation of Indian tribes, associations, and individual Indians, and for other purposes";

to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1300. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To authorize the payment of certain claims for damage to private property, loss of wages, personal injuries, and death, arising out of noncombat activities of the Army"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1301. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a letter relative to the case of Andrianus Willem Jacobus Standaart, file No. A-6544315 CR 37413, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1302. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a survey report dated October 1950, together with accompanying papers and illustrations of the Scioto River watershed in Ohio, made under the provisions of the Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented (H. Doc. No. 409); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1303. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 28, 1952, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Champlain Canal, N. Y., with a view to its improvement without taking title to said canal and its appurtenances, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGRATH: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 7313. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1672). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WHITTEN: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 7314. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1673). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CRUMPACKER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2198. An act to amend section 1708 of title 18, United States Code, relating to the theft or receipt of stolen mail matter generally; with amendment (Rept. No. 1674). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McGRATH:

H. R. 7313. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. R. 7314. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 7315. A bill to increase the rates of compensation of Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 7316. A bill to authorize the establishment of an Inventions Awards Board within the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 7317. A bill authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the town of Hope, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. R. 7318. A bill to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 7319. A bill to amend the Social Security Act relating to the disregarding of earned income of blind recipients; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 7320. A bill to grant free out-patient medical and dental treatment to certain children of deceased veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 7321. A bill to provide that no person shall be barred from serving in the Armed Forces, or discharged from service in the Armed Forces, solely because he has been classified as a "youthful offender" under the laws of New York; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. VURSELL:

H. R. 7322. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp honoring the coal miners and coal industry of America; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 7323. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act, as amended, so as to provide for the administration of and determining just compensation to any carrier which has been seized by the Government as the result of a labor dispute; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIS:

H. R. 7324. A bill to provide an adequate channel in Old and Atchafalaya Rivers; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 7325. A bill to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAINS:

H. R. 7326. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. J. Res. 413. Joint resolution to make the appropriation "Disaster relief" available for construction of public school buildings; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. J. Res. 414. Joint resolution to provide for the rehabilitation and preservation for the public benefit of the Federal Hall Memorial; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. DONDERO: Memorial of the Michigan State Legislature, reiterating its emphatic position of support of the St. Lawrence seaway navigation and power project, and requesting all steps possible be taken to secure the adoption of the project by the Federal Government and to complete by way of treaty or agreement its international authorization, etc.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KEARNEY: Memorial of the New York State Senate and Assembly, memorializing the Congress of the United States to establish as a national memorial a cemetery of Revolutionary soldiers located in Brooklyn; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the New York State Senate and Assembly, memorializing the Congress of the United States to approve a bill (H. R. 5219) introduced by Congressman W. L. Prouty to provide for the development of a deep waterway on Lake Champlain; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the New York State Senate and Assembly, memorializing the Congress of the United States to increase the tariff on bicycle importation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Dependency Allotment Act of 1950 to permit dependents of members of the Armed Forces to qualify for class Q allotments in hardship cases; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AYRES:

H. R. 7327. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Conti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 7328. A bill for the relief of Kina Kenyel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUDGE:

H. R. 7329. A bill for the relief of Hitomi Ohtake; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. R. 7330. A bill for the relief of Foon Tung Fong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEONARD W. HALL:

H. R. 7331. A bill for the relief of Andrienne Luis and John Luis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Washington:

H. R. 7332. A bill for the relief of Bjorn Normann Bough; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 7333. A bill for the relief of Karol Herse and his wife, Maria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 7334. A bill for the relief of Edward F. Shea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. R. 7335. A bill for the relief of Martin Plcinich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSS:

H. R. 7336. A bill for the relief of Demetrios George Karahalios; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

660. By Mr. DONDERO: Petition of the City Council of Berkley, the Ferndale City Commission, the City Commission of Royal Oak, all of Oakland County, Mich.; and the Common Council of Detroit, Mich., urging the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway project, believing it to be for the good of all concerned; to the Committee on Public Works.

661. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Buddy Hays and others of Orlando, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting passage of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

662. Also, petition of Albina Bibeau and others of St. Petersburg, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting passage of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1952

(Legislative day of Monday, March 24, 1952)

The Senate met in executive session, at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, whose goodness is ever before us and whose mercy has followed us all our days: We come beseeching Thee that Thou mayest invade our hearts with a sense of quietness and lead us to the green pastures of Thy peace. We thank Thee for the sacrament of beauty which is Thy handiwork, the loveliness on the face of Nature now springing to newness of life, and the beauty hidden in the heart of man.

Cleanse our hearts of all stains, remove every root of bitterness. May the beauty of the Lord be upon us, delivering us from ugliness in thought, in speech, and in conduct. With Thy benediction upon us may we enter into the duties of this day, on our way attended by the vision splendid. We ask it in the name of Him who is the fairest among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 31, 1952, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1415) to amend section 7 of the War Claims Act of 1948, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 2322. An act prohibiting the manufacture or use of the character "Smokey Bear" by unauthorized persons; and

S. 2447. An act to amend the Federal Credit Union Act.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills

and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 160. An act to amend section 5192 of the Revised Statutes, with respect to the reserves of certain national banks;

H. R. 459. An act to confer jurisdiction on the several States over offenses committed by or against Indians within Indian country;

H. R. 472. An act to permit the mining, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2327. An act to authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Va., for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings therein, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2608. An act to amend the Federal Credit Union Act;

H. R. 3177. An act to amend title IV of the National Housing Act, as amended;

H. R. 4239. An act to direct the Secretary of the Army to reestablish and correct the boundaries of the Quincy National Cemetery by the exchange of Government-owned lands in the Quincy-Graceland Cemetery, Quincy, Ill.;

H. R. 4792. An act to provide for the transfer of the Jeremiah Curtin home and underlying land to the Milwaukee County Historical Society by the Public Housing Administration;

H. R. 4974. An act to provide for the addition of certain Government lands to the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area project, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5045. An act to amend the Administrative Procedure Act;

H. R. 5120. An act to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act so as to require the insurance of deposits payable at branches of insured banks in Puerto Rico;

H. R. 5577. An act to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Inc., of the State of Wisconsin;

H. R. 5652. An act authorizing the Oregon State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a dam and dike to prevent the flow of tidal waters into north slough, Coos County, Oreg.;

H. R. 6101. An act to extend the provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, to the Virgin Islands;

H. R. 6661. An act to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926;

H. R. 6909. An act to amend section 14 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended; and

H. J. Res. 350. Joint resolution to provide an extension of time for the authorization for certain projects for local flood protection in the Tennessee River Basin.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. THYE was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate for the remainder of this week.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as in legislative session, Senators be permitted to make insertions in the RECORD and to transact other routine business, without the time being charged to either side.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.